

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

FRENCH PARTIES AND THE ROMAN QUESTION.

FRANCE has just passed through a crisis, involving not alone the fate of an Administration, but in a very great degree the personal position of the President and the future prospects of the Republic. The intervention of M. Odillon Barrot in the affairs of Rome was a mistake from the beginning; and in its progress, from the day that General Oudinot landed at Civita Vecchia, until the vote for the money to pay for it was demanded in the Legislative Assembly, it has threatened to cause embarrassment, disgrace, and political convulsion in France. Happily, however, the last of these penalties has for the present been spared. The embarrassment and the disgrace still remain. M. Odillon Barrot has achieved a triumph, by the aid of M. de Montalembert and the religious Conservatives, reinforced for the occasion by M. Thiers and the political Conservatives; but he has virtually betrayed the President, whose Minister he is, and placed him in a false position with the country and the Chamber. In his famous letter to Colonel Ney, the President showed how the intervention of the French arms, anomalous as it was, might be turned to the honour of the French and the benefit of the Roman people; and chalked out a line of conduct for the Pope, which, in his political capacity as a temporal Sovereign, would, sooner or later, have had the effect of reconciling him with his people. The letter was an affirmation, in effect, if not in terms, that the intervention of the French in Italy was more for the sake

of the Romans than for the sake of the Pope. Louis Napoleon appears to have deeply felt the inutility, as well as the ungraciousness and cruelty, of forcing back a runaway Sovereign upon his unwilling subjects; and to have done his best, when that intervention was a *fait accompli*, to turn it to account for the real liberty of the Romans, and their emancipation, in part, if not wholly, from the ecclesiastical yoke of the bigotted and benighted Cardinals by whose agency alone the Pope has hitherto acted.

But there is a large party in France which is not only disgusted with all revolution, both at home and abroad, but which would willingly sacrifice the wishes and rights of the people of the Roman States, however just and reasonable they might be, to the real or supposed advantage of the Pope. This party—of which M. de Montalembert, by far the most eloquent speaker in France, is the chief—includes all the sincere and zealous Roman Catholics. To them, as regards Rome, the Pope is everything—the Roman people nothing. To them, also, the re-installment of the Pope is a matter to be considered under a French as well as under a Roman or European aspect. Legitimacy and divine right are their watchwords; and the Sovereigns of Europe who exercise their authority by these patents are sacred in their eyes. Not less sacred, for the same reason, are the heirs of such lofty pretensions, who await in poverty and exile the turn of fortune, and their restoration to the high estate from which they have fallen. The Pope, the Count de Chambord, and the Conde de Montemolin, each represent a principle which derives its highest support from the religious

feeling of sincere Roman Catholics. That party was highly offended with the President's letter, and openly rejoiced when the Pope, in his last *motu proprio*, manifested a will of his own, not at all in accordance with the policy which Louis Napoleon, in his extra-official letter, had sketched out for his guidance.

M. Thiers—whose game it is extremely difficult to understand, but whose influence and ability it is not easy to overrate—threw all his weight into the same scale. The *parti prêtre* was thus reinforced by that large section in the present Assembly who, without any religious convictions at all, bear a very great grudge against the authors of the Revolution of 1848, and hate the Republicans with a most unmistakeable cordiality. The combined strength of these parties forms a considerable majority; and as soon as their coalition was manifest, it became a matter for the serious consideration of the President and his Ministers how the government of the country was to be carried on, in case of the repudiation by the Assembly of the sentiments expressed in the letter to Colonel Ney. That letter was personal, not ministerial. It was the opinion of the President as an individual, and had no official character derivable from the signature of a responsible Minister. Was the Ministry to adopt that letter, and be defeated by the forces combined under Messrs. de Montalembert and Thiers? or was the Ministry to pass it over in silence, accept the Pope's *motu proprio*, and consent to have no other policy in Rome than that of the reactionary Cardinals? The first course was one of immediate peril to the Ministry, if not to the country; the second was one which postponed to a future



OPENING OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY FROM DUBLIN TO CORK.—THE MONARD VIADUCT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and possibly remote day the difficulties and embarrassments of the Roman question, and only involved as its immediate consequence the stultification of the President. M. Odillon Barrot, after long hesitation, decided upon the latter course. The report of M. Thiers—approving the Roman expedition, recommending the credits demanded to cover its expenses, and avoiding to hamper the Pope and the Cardinals by any recommendation of the policy to be pursued for the pacification of the Roman States and the permanence of the Pontifical throne—was adopted by a large majority.

The Legitimist party in France consider this a great triumph, and the forerunner of a still greater victory, in which the question will be, not as to the sovereignty of Rome, but as to the sovereignty of France. The Conservatives, who act with M. Thiers, consider it a defeat of the Republican and Democratic party. In what light it is viewed by M. Odillon Barrot and the Cabinet, we cannot, of course, say. It is generally understood, however, that the President considers that his Ministry have not acted very fairly by him, and that he will either find or make an opportunity of remodelling the Cabinet, and infusing into it a spirit more congenial with his own.

But, notwithstanding the varying and conflicting hopes which are founded upon the unexpected strength displayed by the *parti prêtre* and the *parti Thiers*, the coalition thus formed will not save France from the evil consequences of this ill-judged intervention. France, we should suppose, cannot permanently occupy Rome. The moment her troops are withdrawn, the Pope and his people will be left to settle their differences between themselves—with what result, in the present temper of both of them, is easy to anticipate. Without the support of foreign bayonets, the theocracy that rules the secular affairs of Rome must fall. If France should withdraw at present, to intervene hereafter, her second intervention could be on no other grounds, and in support of no other policy than that which the President has recommended, and on which his Ministers have left him in isolation. Failing the second intervention of France, Austria would of necessity be the Power to which the Pope would look. This result might please M. de Montalembert and the party that dream of a Legitimist restoration in France; but would it satisfy his present ally, M. Thiers? and, what is of more consequence, would it be in accordance with the sentiments of the great bulk of the French people? It seems to us that M. Thiers, in coalescing with the Legitimists upon this occasion, has settled nothing, though he has damaged his own character; that M. de Montalembert and the ultra-Roman Catholic party have miscalculated the real sentiments of the French people on the Roman question; that M. Odillon Barrot has but added one more to the long list of blunders which have signalled his political career; and that Louis Napoleon, though he has been left to stand almost alone by the statesmen who should have supported him, and placed in a situation of extreme delicacy and difficulty, will ultimately rally around him upon this very question the real public opinion of France.

Even in the most favourable issue we suspect that France will have occasion to regret that she ever meddled in the question at all in any other capacity than that of a friendly adviser. She is pledged by her history and antecedents to respect the rights of all other nations, and to interfere with none; and bound to support with her sympathy the progressive party in all countries that struggle for national freedom and responsible government.

LORD CLARENDON'S VISIT TO CORK;
AND OPENING OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY
(From our own Correspondent.)

In our Journal for March the 24th, we recorded the opening of this line of railway from Dublin to Mallow, en route to Cork; and have now much pleasure in laying before our readers the details of its completion to the latter city.

From the many "engineering difficulties" on this portion of the line, it was found impossible to progress with it at the same rate as some of the other portions. Immediately after leaving the Mallow terminus, we reach a lengthy viaduct, and next a cutting measuring nearly one mile, with 90 feet of depth. From the time of quitting the terminus at Mallow, to our arrival at Blackpool, the railway may be said to be one continued series of cuttings, fillings, and viaducts. The viaduct near Mallow counts ten arches, and measures 515 feet from buttress to buttress, with an elevation from the bed of the river to the level of the rail of 55 feet. The next viaduct, the Monard (of which we give a View), measures 360 feet from buttress to buttress, and has an elevation from the foundation to the rail of 98 ft.; whilst the next, that of Kilnap (which passes through Mr. Shaw's beautifully laid out grounds), has an elevation of 108 feet, by 412 feet from buttress to buttress. The bridge on the old Mallow road, by the way—which was, some few years since, considered a wondrously high bridge—now, contrasted with its more lofty neighbour, sinks into comparative insignificance. One peculiarity in connexion with the viaduct of Kilnap is, that, whilst it has a curve, it has also an inclination of 1 in 60 feet; and it is gratifying to be able to state, that, notwithstanding the novelty of the work to many of the hands employed on them, not a single accident occurred during their construction; and Mr. Dargan, the contractor, not only expresses himself content with the attention of those employed, but maintains that no better work could be produced in the entire country.

The present terminus at Blackpool, though surrounded with substantial buildings for stables, hospitals, and workshops, is little more than a wooden shed. From the station to the entrance to the tunnel is but some few hundred yards, and seems to strike all those unacquainted with the powers of steam as fearful, from its great fall—said to be 1 in 60; but positively asserted by those almost as well qualified to judge as the officers of the company, to be nearer 1 in 30.

The Lord-Lieutenant having acceded to the wishes of the Directors, to open their line, on Thursday, the 18th, the day appointed for the ceremony, his Lordship left the Castle of Dublin at nine o'clock, and reached the Mallow station at three, where the officials and others connected with the Cork end of the line awaited his Excellency's arrival. He shortly after started for Cork, leaving the carriage, from time to time, to inspect the different works of interest along the line, and arrived at Cork at half-past five o'clock. One little incident on the road deserves mention: Mr. John Jeffers, the proprietor of Blarney Castle, and one of the best and most scientific farmers of the south of Ireland, accompanied by Dr. Lee and Mr. H. Townsend, with some others, awaited his Lordship's reaching the Blarney station, and presented the Earl with an address from the surrounding agriculturists, which his Lordship was pleased to accept and reply to. Whilst this little scene was passing inside a railway carriage saloon, a much gayer one was taking place a little farther down, at the expense of Mr. Jeffers, who was regaling his tenants and friends with a true Irish jig, as a wind-up to a pleasant day's harvest-home party.

At the Cork station, the Earl of Bandon's dress carriage, with outriders and postilions in their state livery, awaited the arrival of his Excellency, who, upon alighting from his saloon, and being saluted with military honours, entered the carriage, and was driven through the principal streets to the Imperial Hotel. Here his Lordship was entertained by the Directors of the Company, and met, not by the traders or merchants of the city, but by a few of the private friends of the officials.

It had been intimated to Sir Thomas Deane, some days previously, that his Excellency purposed visiting the College next morning, and ten o'clock was the hour announced. Long before that time, the President, Vice-President, Professor Deane (architect and builder), with a large gathering of respectability, had assembled to meet his Lordship, who, at a quarter past ten o'clock, arrived, accompanied by the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Bandon, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Haywarden, Lord Montague, Sir P. Crampton, Sir W. Somerville, Sir J. N. Redington, Sir W. Lyons, Commissioner Radcliff, &c. His Excellency and the party were shown over the entire edifice.

In the great examination hall of the college several gentlemen were introduced to his Excellency. It is but justice to mention that all the distinguished visitors expressed themselves highly gratified with the courteous attention of Sir Thomas Deane and his son; as also with Mr. Woodward, their able partner. Nor was overlooked by the visitors, the admirable manner in which Mr. Butler had contrived to have the ornamental work executed in stone from the neighbourhood, and by local tradesmen.

Having remained nearly three-quarters of an hour, and given utterance to the most unqualified admiration of the entire building, his Excellency requested to be shown to the School of Design, now on the eve of being opened. His Lordship was accordingly driven to the School, accompanied as on his arrival. Here the head master, Mr. W. Willis, awaited, and explained to his Excellency the uses of the several apartments.

From the School of Design his Excellency was next driven to the southern face of the tunnel belonging to the railway, which his Lordship entered. Here the men were preparing for a blast, to be fired by means of a powerful galvanic battery. After making several inquiries of the persons connected with the establishment, his Lordship was requested to retire, and immediately upon his doing so, the explosion took place, removing a large mass of stone by several borings, with the same precision as from one shot.

From the tunnel his Excellency was driven direct to the railway station, where, through some mistake, owing to the engines not having arrived from Mallow, he

had to remain from ten minutes before twelve o'clock till a quarter past one o'clock, when the train left homeward.

It is to be regretted that some more liberal arrangements had not been made by the railway directors, so as to have brought his Lordship more in contact with the citizens, when his reception would have been more hearty. We believe, from all we can learn, that not one trait in his Lordship's character can be found fault with; and the only conclusion that can be made is that, could Lord Clarendon divest himself for one day of his *prestige*, and appear amongst the people as a private nobleman, then, indeed, would he have cause to be proud of his reception amongst the southerners. As it is, we fear that his Lordship returned to Dublin with a very poor idea indeed of Cork courtesy.

We quote the following from the *Cork Reporter*:—

"A grand dinner was given on Thursday, at the Imperial Hotel, by the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, on this occasion of the opening of their line to this city. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant was a guest; so, it is said, were several persons of high rank and public eminence—Dukes, Earls, M.P.s, men of great scientific and literary position—in fact, all varieties of people about whose sayings and doings the public is curious to learn something. The occasion was one of great general interest; the proceedings were looked forward to with much anxiety; and yet, though in this city are published three journals, capable of furnishing as accurate and extended reports of any public event as any in the empire, and anxious to make every effort to procure them, public curiosity is not gratified by a line respecting the dinner in question."

It appears that no tickets of admission to the dinner were formally, and in proper time, sent to the offices of the Cork journals for the reporters; no places were provided for them; and, accordingly, the proceedings are not reported by either journal. It is stated in the *Cork Reporter*, that "the mode in which the invitations for the dinner were distributed seems to have deeply offended the local shareholders, a meeting of whom is called to consider the subject."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The ministerial difficulty respecting the money credits for the expedition to Rome has passed away without endangering the existence of the Cabinet, M. Odillon Barrot having found means, in a speech of great tact and ability, to reconcile all the factions of the Party of Order, who constitute the majority in the Chamber, to an approval, more or less modified, of the Ministerial policy in Rome; and the sums required to defray the expenditure were accordingly voted by a large majority, any difference of opinion existing between the Thiers party and the more liberal of the Moderates as to what ought to be the concessions of the Pope to the Romans, being postponed for the present.

The debate, which was of a violent character, was marked by an incident which involved M. Thiers in a duel. M. Mathieu (de la Drome) having said in the course of his harangue that M. Thiers had declared that the election of Louis Napoleon would be a disgrace to France, M. Thiers contradicted the charge, on which M. Bixio affirmed that he had heard M. Thiers say so. The parties immediately left the Chamber, and, accompanied by seconds, proceeded to the Bois de Boulogne, where the duel took place at five o'clock, about an hour after the altercation occurred in the Chambers. The seconds of M. Thiers were MM. Piscatory and Heckeren, and those of M. Bixio, MM. Favreau and Victor Lefranc, who endeavoured, but were unable, to effect a reconciliation. The principals fired once, but neither of them was wounded; and the seconds then came forward to put an end to the duel, declaring that the parties had done all that their honour required. M. Thiers and M. Bixio returned to the Assembly just as the sitting was adjourned. M. Heckeren, whom M. Thiers selected for *teuoin*, is the gentleman who had the misfortune to kill in a duel the celebrated Russian poet, Poushkin. M. Bixio, the antagonist of M. Thiers, is the gentleman who was so desperately wounded on the first day of the June insurrection, in the faubourg St. Jacques, while gallantly attacking the barricades. He is even still suffering from the effect of his wound. He belongs to the Cavaignac school of moderate Republicans, and is rather gentle than otherwise in his demeanour.

Another duel took place on Monday, in the Forest of Bondy. The principals engaged in the hostilities were M. Thourret, the advocate, and Lieut. Petit, of the Gendarmerie Mobile. The cause of quarrel arose out of the trials at Versailles, the former having told the latter that he was unworthy to wear the French uniform. Lieut. Petit felt insulted at the imputation cast upon him, and demanded satisfaction, which was at once granted. The combatants fought with swords, and after the contest had lasted some time, both were so exhausted as to require repose. A short pause ensued, and the struggle was renewed with increased fury, which continued for several minutes longer, when the seconds interposed, declaring that the principals had done sufficient to satisfy their honour. The combatants then shook hands and left the field. Neither sustained the slightest injury, notwithstanding the vigour and duration of the conflict.

On Monday and Tuesday nothing of interest occurred in the Legislative Assembly. On Wednesday, M. Creton brought before the Assembly his proposition for the repeal of the laws banishing the two branches of the Orleans family. He insisted that all France desired the abrogation of these obnoxious laws. The Minister of the Interior said the proposition in itself was unobjectionable; but the time selected for it was inappropriate. The Government opposed the measure only from present circumstances; but, when the proper moment arrived, they would consider it a point of honour to introduce a bill upon the subject. The measure was rejected by a majority of 484 to 103.

The health of M. de Falloux does not improve so satisfactorily as his medical friends could wish, and they have advised him to retire from public life. The determination of the hon. member is not known.

The trials at Versailles are not proceeding so orderly and tranquilly as they did at their commencement. Repeated interruptions, and those, too, of a stormy kind, are now continually taking place, which go to suspend for a time the inquiry, and detract from the becoming gravity of the Court. Four of these disgraceful scenes occurred on Tuesday; some of the witnesses, in giving their evidence, having used opprobrious epithets in application to a portion of the prisoners, the latter gave full vent to their indignation by the most violent expressions of rage. In one case, the prisoner Lamazière called the witness a liar, and was forthwith condemned by the Court to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs.

The rumours of some Ministerial resignations were renewed during the week, but they did not meet with much credit.

SPAIN.

There is a Ministerial crisis at Madrid. Under date of the 19th we learn that the whole of the Narvaez Ministry resigned on the preceding day, and that another Ministry, composed of General Cleonard, and other men of little note, had been appointed to succeed them. The motive for the resignation of Narvaez and his colleagues is said to have been an intimation from the Queen that her "beloved husband" was not pleased with them. It appears, however, by letters of the 21st, that the reign of the new Ministry had been very short, for on that day General Narvaez is reported to have resumed the direction of affairs. The whole matter appeared to be a mere Court intrigue. A telegraphic despatch, however, of later date, *vid Paris*, announces that the Narvaez Ministry, which had been recalled to office on the 21st, had been again dismissed.

ITALIAN STATES.

Rome.—The Pope's late amnesty is to be modified thus, according to accounts from Rome, dated the 14th inst.; viz. the late deputies of the Constituent Assembly are to be divided into three classes—the first, consisting of those who voted against the Republic, is to be recalled; the second, consisting of the moderate Republicans, is to be also recalled, but kept under surveillance; but the third class is neither to be recalled nor amnestied.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Accounts from Vienna of the 19th state that, in Hungary, arrests are the order of the day. A nephew of the unfortunate Count Bathany has been forced to enlist as a private hussar in an Austrian regiment. It was generally understood in Vienna that it is the intention of the Austrian Government to repudiate the Hungarian notes issued by M. Kossuth. This resolution, it is said, is calculated to ruin one-half of the landowners, merchants, and peasants of Hungary, and its action cannot fail to make itself felt beyond the frontier of Hungary.

From the refugees' camp at Widdin, intelligence to the 6th states that the Austrian General, Haverslunt, had arrived there, charged with a mission from Field-Marshal Haynau, General in Command, to the Pacha, relative to the fugitive Magyars and their leaders. General Haverslunt brought a general pardon for all the men, from the officers downwards. The Pacha immediately had this announcement made to the Magyars assembled without the fortress. The greater number returned to Hungary, and General Haverslunt continued his journey to Constantinople.

According to reports from Pesth, the crown of Hungary is now in England, whither it was sent by Kossuth. Szemera was in league with him, and, on making his escape from Widdin, executed the commission of carrying off the crown jewels to London.

Another sanguinary episode has occurred in Hungarian affairs. It has lately become the fashion to force young Hungarians of birth and education to enlist in the least respectable Austrian regiments. A certain Baron Podmanitzky was thus compelled to be a common driver to the artillery, and it so happened that shortly after his joining the corps he was accused by his corporal of having on a march lost part of a bag of corn, and the young nobleman was sentenced to be flogged. On the morning after this disgraceful punishment had been inflicted on him, Baron Podmanitzky entered the apartment of his captain, and offering that officer the choice of two pistols, he challenged him to fight a duel on the spot. They fired, and the captain was slightly wounded. Baron Podmanitzky was, of course, placed under arrest, tried, and condemned to capital punishment.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 9th mention the arrival of Foad Effendi on the 5th. He had not been, at that date, received by the Emperor, nor was the day of audience fixed, but he had delivered a copy of the Sultan's letter to the Czar to Count Nesselrode, with whom he had a long interview. No details are known of what took place at the interview. At St. Petersburg the general impression was that peace would not be disturbed; that Foad Effendi will return with the prospect of a possible arrangement. "On his arrival at Constantinople," says a letter from an apparently well-informed quarter, "he will cause passports for England to be delivered to the refugee chiefs; and, this done, a conciliatory note will be forwarded to St. Petersburg. England will have received a note in reply to that which she addressed to the Russian Cabinet. The tone of that note was very moderate, and that of M. de Nesselrode is equally so. Nevertheless, there is, at bottom, in both, some irritation."

UNITED STATES.

We have advices from New York to the 9th inst. A frightful storm had raged in New York, doing much damage to the shipping. President Taylor had again left the White House; his visit on this occasion is to the city of New York, where he would meet with a gratifying reception.

The Mayors of New York, Boston, Brooklyn, &c., and the leading merchants and citizens of these and other cities of the Union, were making great efforts to give a suitable reception to such of the Hungarian Generals as should make America the land of their adoption. The refusal of the Sultan to deliver up the fugitives had created an intense feeling of mingled surprise and satisfaction throughout the Union.

A National Convention was to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 16th inst. Its design was to promote a railroad from that city to the Pacific coast. It was to be followed by another convention of a like nature at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 23rd inst.

The influx of emigration from all parts of Europe, and especially from Ireland and Germany, still continued on a very large scale. Arrangements were being made by the Italian, German, and other sections of the population of the States, to ensure the comfort of those arriving from their respective countries.

From Boston we learn that the British brig *St. John*, Captain Oliver, from Galway, Ireland, anchored inside Minots Ridge about six o'clock a.m. on Sunday, the 7th inst., dragged her anchor, and struck on the Grampus Rocks about nine a.m. The captain, officers, and crew (with the exception of the first mate) took to the boats, and landed safe at the Glades. The passengers who were saved got on pieces of the wreck, and landed near Whitehead, north end of Cohasset Harbour. The number of passengers on board was about 164, out of which about 145 are supposed to have been lost. Another account sets down the number at 98. There were 14 cabin passengers, mostly women and children.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Accounts from Nicaragua to the 20th of August state that the New York company for the construction of the canal had obtained an absolute and unconditional grant from the Nicaraguan Government; and, until the completion of the canal, were to have the exclusive right of navigation of the San Juan River and the Lakes Nicaragua and Leon. It was said that when the English Vice-Consul heard of this he wrote to the Nicaraguan Government, complaining of their having asserted that a revolution had been stirred up by the British agents, and treating it as a cause of offence. The Government replied that they would appeal to the United States Government for protection.

CALIFORNIA.

The dates from California are brought down to the 1st Sept. The excitement still continued against the "foreigners."

At San Francisco it was understood that a constitution would be formed, and members elected to the Legislature by the 1st November.

The intercourse between the United States and its golden dependency is daily increasing.

The steam-ship *Falcon* (arrived at New Orleans on the 6th of October, from Chagres) brought 70,000 dollars in gold dust, a large mail, and 59 passengers for New York.

The steamer *Panama* brought 500,000 dollars in gold dust, and 159 passengers arrived at Panama on the 22d ult.

The steam-ship *California* was to have sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the 27th ult., the *Senator* on the 1st, the *Union* on the 8th, and the *Panama* on the 13th. The health of the isthmus was good, and the roads were more easy for travelling, they having been greatly improved.

WEST INDIES.

Intelligence some days later than our last account has come to hand from Jamaica.

In the House of Assembly committees had been appointed to bring in divers bills; among others the Import Duty Bill, which it was expected would have a clause attached appropriating a portion of the receipts for support of the establishments necessary for the security of peace and order in the island, in case of a rupture with the Government on the subject of retrenchment. The latter bill was laid before the House on the 20th ultimo.

A new proposition for compensating the holders of offices with four years' purchase of the difference between their present salaries and the amount proposed to be paid to them, met with little favour from the influential members of the country party; and, on the other hand, it was doubted whether it would satisfy the Council.

Our accounts from Havannah are to the 26th ult. The quarantine regulations were much relaxed. The rumours of the intended expedition from the United States had produced very little effect, and tranquillity was in no way disturbed. The Government of the island had abundant resources at its command to repel any attack, and therefore, such an enterprise, conducted by private adventurers, stood no chance of success.

In Antigua some rain had fallen, but the weather had continued distressingly sultry and oppressive. Dysentery was very prevalent, and one case of Asiatic cholera had occurred.

At Demerara cholera had made its appearance, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, commanding 1st West India Regiment, had died of it.

The Bermuda Legislature was opened by the Governor on the 29th ult., who delivered a speech, in which a censure was passed upon the Council and Assembly for the slow and costly transactions of the simple affairs of this small community, numbering 10,000 people, and whose House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, each receiving eight shillings per diem.

Later accounts add that the disputes pending between the House of Assembly and the other branches of the Legislature have caused a temporary suspension of the import duty. In the absence, therefore, of any tariff (the old bill having expired on the 1st Oct.), all goods, wares, and merchandise are entitled to enter free of island duty.

AUSTRALIA.

Accounts from Sydney, to June 30th, have been received. The feeling of the inhabitants on the subject of the renewed system of transportation is shown by the following resolutions, unanimously agreed to at a public meeting of all classes, which was held on the 18th of June:—

1. That, considering the arbitrary and faithless manner in which this colony has been treated by the Right Hon. Earl Grey, this meeting most humbly prays her Majesty to remove that nobleman from her Majesty's Council.
2. That it is indispensable to the well-being of this colony, and to the satisfactory conduct of its affairs, that its government should no longer be administered by the remote, ill-informed, and irresponsible Colonial Office, but by Ministers chosen from, and responsible to, the colonists themselves, in accordance with the principles of the British Constitution.
3. That this meeting having unanimously agreed to the preceding two resolutions, the following humble address to her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, embodying them, be adopted, and that such address be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting.
4. That, considering the discourtesy shown by his Excellency the Governor to the former meeting and to its deputation, this meeting abstains from appointing a deputation to wait upon his Excellency with the preceding resolutions and address, but requests the chairman to transmit them to him, with a written request that his Excellency will be pleased to forward it to her Majesty the Queen for her gracious consideration.

With reference to the arrival of convicts which had just taken place, the *Sydney Morning Herald* says:—

All the convicts will be removed from the ship this morning. They have all been engaged. In addition to those previously mentioned, a large draft was sent to Paramatta on Saturday, under engagement to Mr. Fitzgerald, M.C., Mr. Lawson, and other gentlemen. The forty-five sent to Moreton Bay were forwarded at the expense of the Government, not being under any engagement, but merely sent to the district in order that the settlers there may have the opportunity of hiring them. All the rest have been taken from the ship at the expense of the employers. We believe that the only restrictions are that the men shall not be landed in Sydney, and that they shall not be employed in the county of Cumberland.

An "Address of Confidence," repudiating the "vote of censure," had been voted to Sir Charles A. Fitzroy. A bill had been brought in and read a first time in the Legislative Assembly, for the appointment of the Hon. Francis Scott as agent for the colony.

THE HOP DUTY.—An account of the duty on hops of the growth of the year 1849, from the under-mentioned districts, distinguishing the old from the new duty:—

	£	s.	d.
Barnstable	10	13	04
Derby	10	1	24
Gloucester	5	0	1
Grantham	4	6	71
Hants	6622	3	01
Isle of Wight	2510	1	9
Lincoln	253	13	22
Stourbridge	655	7	04
Suffolk	351	8	01
Sussex	35,250	9	2
Wales, Middle	1	3	21
	445,672	8	8
Old duty 1d. 12-20 per lb	25,011	9	34 8-20
New duty at 2d. 8-20 per lb	18,486	14	84 12-20
Additional duty of five per cent., per Act 3, Vict. c. 17	2174	4	8
	445,672	8	8

The above are the only districts from which the returns have reached this office; those for the other districts will be published as soon as received.

CHAS. S. HAWTHORN,

Assistant to Accountant-General.

Inland Revenue Office, Broad-street, 23rd Oct., 1849.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The following are the advantages and profits from the use of baths and wash-houses by the tradespeople and labouring classes:—At the establishment in George-street, Euston-square, there have been, since it was first opened, about three years ago, 348,141 bathers, 145,188 washers, &c., and 580,752 individuals washed for. During the five weeks ending August 12, 1849, there were—Bathers, 18,970; washers, dryers, ironers, &c., 5937; individuals washed for, 23,748. The receipts for five weeks were £327 11s., and the expenditure £143 8s. 11d.; leaving a profit of £184 2s. 2d., more than 120 per cent. The receipts for the week ending the 12th inst. were £78 8s. 5d., and the expenditure £26 16s. 9d., leaving a profit of £51 11s. 8d., very nearly amounting to the enormous sum of 200 per cent. The total receipts have been £6485 19s.; the expenditure, £3780 8s. 8d.; and the gross profits have been £2705 18s. 4d. At the St. Martin's Baths, Orange-street, Leicester-square, for the half-year from January 24 to July 23, 1849, the visitors were as follows:—First class: Men (warm, 6d.), 35,852; (cold, 3d.), 1576. Women (warm, 6d.), 3756; (cold, 3d.), 79. Second class: Men (warm, 2d.), 56,909; (cold, 1d.), 2868. Women (warm, 2d.), 5679; (cold, 1d.), 48. During the warm weather—June 1, 2005 bathed in one day, and 1000 went away unaccommodated. In the week ending July 15, the receipts were £113, and 7679 persons bathed; the profits for the six months are estimated at 90 per cent.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INTRAMURAL BURIALS.

On Tuesday evening, at a meeting of the National Society for the Abolition of Burials in Towns, held at their rooms, Bridge-street, Blackfriars (Mr. G. A. Walker, president, in the chair), the following letter from the Board of Health to the president of the society was read:—

The General Board of Health, Gwydyr House, Whitehall.

Sir,—I am directed by the General Board of Health to acquaint you, that they propose very shortly to enter upon the consideration of the whole subject of intramural interments, and of the means generally which it may be most advisable to adopt for remedying the vast and increasing evils of the present practice; and I am to state that the Board of Health will be very glad to receive from you, either by letter or at a personal interview, any suggestions on this important subject which you may desire to communicate, and which your great experience therein will enable you to furnish.

G. A. Walker, Esq.

HENRY AUSTIN.

The Chairman said that, without being amenable to the charge of egotism, he could assert that he was in the possession of a large and very valuable collection of facts and opinions on the burial-in-towns question, which, during many years, he had collected and arranged. Those facts and opinions he would lay before the Board of Health, who were doing all in their power to crush for ever the demoralising, disgusting, and destructive practice of burying the dead amidst the living. (Hear, hear.) Backed by public sympathy, and strong in that support, the Board of Health were dealing with the question in a determined manner; but nothing short of a sweeping legislative enactment could meet the evil. (Hear, hear.)

The following resolution was agreed to:—

That Mr. Walker be requested to communicate to the Board of Health the society's anxious desire for the speedy abolition of intramural burials. And that he be also requested to assure the board that the society would aid them by every means in their power to effect that great national object.

Mr. Robert Watt, one of the deputation appointed to inspect the burial-place of St. Giles, Camden Town, deposed that he had, with Dr. E. Johnston and others, visited the place that day; that they had found three open pits, no earth between the coffins, in which coffins were piled one upon another, and side by side, under the wall of the workhouse, and close to the windows of the refractory ward. That the most offensive emanations were passing off from those pits of corruption, which were extremely injurious to the mourners attending funerals and the poor inmates of the workhouse.

Mr. Kingsford said, that, notwithstanding the order from the Board of Health, St. Giles's churchyard was re-opened that day. He feared that a certain power, which at present should be nameless, was marring the operations and good intentions of the Board of Health. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Marshall: Even at St. Giles's they were defying the Board of Health and digging graves during the week. He went to Gwydyr House on the subject, where he was assured that the Board of Health were resolved to co-operate with the public feeling, and if possible prevent such outrages.

Mr. J. Rogers gave a horrifying description, both of the Camden-Town cemetery and the old St. Pancras burial-ground. He declared that the latter was saturated with human debris; and that, in the former place, he had seen sixteen holes dug under the walls of the workhouse, waiting for fresh tenants. The bodies were buried within a short distance of the surface, and emitted a most overpowering odour. A few days since he questioned the grave-digger of the cemetery respecting the number daily buried there. He said that that day there were only sixteen burials, but that some Sundays between fifty and sixty had been buried in it.

Dr. J. Evans brought under the notice of the committee some circumstances having reference to a graveyard in Manchester. In 1842, a portion of the only remaining parish burial-ground was sold to the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company for £3125 1s. 6d. Subsequently the remaining portion was sold to the same company for £3874—in all, for £12,999 1s. 6d. Yet the dean and canons of that city, instead of keeping pace with the urgent requirements of the present time, by establishing a cemetery or cemeteries outside the town, contended that the burial-ground should be near the parish church, as though the dead were essential, nay, necessary companions to living worshippers, when it had long since been proved they hastened them prematurely to their last account. (Hear.)

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—A meeting of the churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and other inhabitants of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, was held on Monday evening, "to take into consideration an order just issued by the Board of Health, and served upon the wardens, with respect to future interments in the 'Cross-bones' burial-ground, and to determine thereon." The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Bailey, the warden of the Great Account, who said, if they obeyed the order of the Board of Health strictly, the Cross-bones burial-ground must be altogether closed, although a great deal of maiden ground had been found there. The poor of the district would be deprived of ground in which to bury their dead, in the manner their means would enable them; the cost of burials, with lime, &c., would be enormous, perhaps 30s. in each case, which must be defrayed out of the poor-rates. After some discussion, a resolution to the following effect was adopted:—"That the wardens be empowered to communicate with the Board of Health on the subject of the Cross-bones burial-ground, in order to obtain a consent to a variation of their order to allow the use of the maiden earth in that ground for burials until some legislative measure is passed for stopping intramural interments, and providing the necessary burial-ground."

ROYAL NAVAL CLUB OF 1765.—The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 gave their concluding banquet for the present season on Monday evening, at the Piazza Hotel, Covent-garden. Admiral the Earl of Ermont, who served in the *Orion*, as midshipman, at the battle of Trafalgar, presided, and was supported by several naval officers. The Royal Naval Club of 1765 was established in that year for the purpose of affording relief to the widows and orphans of naval officers, and since its establishment has expended in that benevolent object upwards of £6800. Amongst its most distinguished members have been his late Majesty King William IV., who joined it in 1786; the immortal Nelson, Admiral Duncan, Lord Collingwood, &c. Amongst the officers who attended the banquet on Monday night were—Admiral Sir Edward Cuthbert Stode, K.C.B., K.C.H., Admiral Sykes, Captain Fridham, Captain Bagne, Captain H. Sweney, Captain Wynn, Captain R. Douglas, Captain J. Gordon, Captain Robinson, Captain Marshall, Captain C. Jay, Admiral Ross, C.B., Captain Branford, Captain Brin, Captain Rich, Captain Currie, Captain T. Dickenson, Captain C. Greene, &c.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—From a statement issued by the committee of this highly useful and important charity, it appears that all the arrangements have at length been completed for the final removal of the school from London to the new institution at Red-hill. Sunday next, with the sanction of the Bishop of Winchester, has been appointed for the delivery of the anniversary and farewell sermon in aid of the society's funds, after which the chapel will be converted into a district church. The proceeds of this final and peculiarly interesting service are to be specially applied to the fitting and furnishing of the new chapel erected at the Farm School, Red-hill.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the South-West London Auxiliary to the Church of England Young Men's Society, for aiding missions at home and abroad, was held on Monday evening at the Horns Assembly Room, Kennington. The Venerable C. J. Hoare, M.A., Archdeacon of Surrey, in the chair. The annual report was read and agreed to, after which the following resolutions were adopted:—1. "That the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Colonial Church Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, and the Church Missionary Society, present varied and extensive sources for the development of missionary exertion, and, therefore are eminently entitled to the support of this society." 2. "That the Church of England Young Men's Society, having for its object the furtherance of Christian missions, and also the spiritual, moral, and intellectual welfare of young men, justly claims their support, as well as that of the community at large."

PURIFICATION OF THE RIVER THAMES.—On Monday, Mr. Dover, of New-street, Spring-gardens, the projector of a scheme for deputifying the sewage of London, in order to prevent the contamination of the river by the sewers, and the consequent evils to public health, gave a further exhibition of his experiments for testing the soundness of his views. The outlines of Mr. Dover's plan have already appeared in the public papers; but we may mention that it is proposed to construct works at the exit of each sewer into the Thames to intercept the sewage, and effect its deodorization and filtration, and, after undergoing this twofold process, the water will be allowed freely to discharge itself into the river. The sewage is to be pumped up by steam-power into tanks or vats of 10 to 3000 gallons each, and disinfected progressively whilst filling. As soon as the tank is full, the contents will be ready for filtering by ascent, and then the residuum is to be removed from the works, in order to be converted into an inodorous fertiliser termed "British guano," the value of which is estimated as more than equivalent to the outlay upon works, machinery, and labour necessary for producing it. The experiment on this occasion was made upon a quantity of pestilential sewage taken in the presence of some of the spectators from an adjacent sewer; and the result was that the water came forth from the apparatus apparently effectually deodorized, but still retaining an acid taste and smell, attributable to the particular disinfecting agent employed. In this state, the effect of the water upon the human frame, it is said, would be rather medicinal than otherwise; and when mixed with the limpid stream flowing down from the lock at Teddington in the proportion which naturally flows from that source, it is considered that the innocuous acid taste and odour will be greatly diminished.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES IN LAMBETH.—On Tuesday, at a meeting in vestry of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, held at the vestry hall, Church-street, for the purpose of determining whether the act "to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses" should be adopted in that parish, it was resolved, "That an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 9th and 10th years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to encourage the establishment of public baths and wash-houses,' amended by a certain other act made and passed in the 10th and 11th years of the reign of her said Majesty, ought to be adopted for the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey." In the course of the meeting it was stated that a rate of one penny in the pound would be sufficient to meet the cost of establishing four baths and wash-houses in the parish. By a paper presented to the meeting it appeared that the gross profits of the Euston-square establishment since its foundation have been £2703, the receipts being £6483. The number of bathers in 1849 were 19,970; washers, &c., 5997; and individuals washed for, 23,748. The profits of the St. Martin's Baths, &c. are estimated at 90 per cent.

THE RECENT CATASTROPHE AT PIMLICO.

On Monday the inquest into the cause of the death of five persons who were lately killed in the Kenilworth-street sewer, in Pimlico, was resumed before Mr. Bedford, Coroner for Westminster.

The evidence, which was principally of a chemical character, furnished a remarkable instance of "how doctors differ."

Dr. Lyon Playfair, chemist to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; Dr. Allen, Professor of Chemistry, King's College; Mr. Dugald Campbell, of University College, differed altogether from the opinion of Dr. Ure, which we gave at length last week. The latter considered that the gas which killed the men was generated by percolation; while the former gentlemen were of opinion that it resulted from the foul deposit contained in the sewer itself.

Dr. Miller's evidence embraced a report which he had drawn up along with Mr. Dugald Campbell and Mr. Phillips, in which he emphatically stated that "decided conviction that the deaths in question were occasioned by the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen, generated from the ordinary contents of sewers in a state of stagnation, and the absence of a sufficient quantity of atmospheric air, and that the lime waste had nothing to do with the accident in question; also, that its presence in the road materials, as described, can in no way be prejudicial to health."

All the chemical witnesses, however, agreed that, had the sewer been properly ventilated, the gas, no matter how produced, would have been comparatively innocuous.

The jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find that the deceased men, David Peart, Thomas Gee, and John Atwood, died from the inhalation of noxious gas generated in a neglected and unventilated sewer situated in Kenilworth-street; and we also find that the deceased Henry Wells and John Walsh met their deaths from the same cause, in their laudable endeavours to save the lives of the three first sufferers. The jury unanimously consider that the commissioners and officers of the metropolitan sewers are much to blame for having neglected to avail themselves of the unusual advantages offered from the local situation of the Grosvenor Canal for the purposes of flushing the sewers in this district."

The Coroner said he could only record the finding of the jury so far as it related to the deaths of the deceased. The latter part of the verdict he could not legally record. If the jury attributed blame to any individual, or body of individuals, they ought to do so by a distinct verdict of manslaughter. As such was not their finding, he should only record the verdict that the deceased came by their deaths from inhaling the noxious gases generated in a neglected sewer.

PROPOSED FUND FOR THE WIDOWS OF SHARPE AND WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday evening a numerous attended meeting of members of the National Charter Association was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of adopting measures for carrying out a proposition which has been recently made, to raise a fund for the benefit of the widows of the late Joseph Williams and Alexander Sharpe, who died in prison under circumstances with which our readers are familiar. Mr. H. Stiles having been called to the chair, a general committee, which was entrusted with the control of the details of the arrangements by which it is proposed to raise the fund, was appointed, and a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Reynolds, Brookes, Pett, Ferdinand, and Davis, was also nominated, for the purpose of framing an address calling public attention to the intended testimonial.

HOLBORN, &c., PAVING BOARD.—At a meeting of the St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George-the-Martyr's Commissioners of Paving, held at the Union Workhouse, Gray's-inn-lane, on Monday night, Mr. George Taylor in the chair, Mr. Hopwood, a member of the board, submitted an offer, which he had been authorised to make to that and other metropolitan paving boards by Mr. Lowe, the inventor of the "patent stench-trap grid or grating," which has already been adopted, by way of experiment, by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers. The offer was to put down, in situations that required them, several specimens of his invention free of all charge to the boards consenting to make the experiment. The surveyor said the board had no power of itself to accede to the proposition, however advantageous. They must apply for permission to the Commissioners of Sewers. But, if any of these traps were to be tried, Red-lion-passage should be one of the localities to have the benefit of one. It was then resolved that application should be made to the Commissioners of Sewers, for leave to lay down several in such places as the Committee of General Purposes should select. At the same meeting some discussion arose as to the propriety of assessing the gas and water companies in the parishes within the board's jurisdiction to the paving-rate, these companies having hitherto enjoyed an immunity from this tax; and it was ultimately resolved that these companies should be assessed. In bringing up the half-yearly assessment, the clerk stated that the "empty houses" in the parish were on the increase. They deprived the board of £300 per annum, from a total annual assessment of £5000, or of about one-sixteenth of their whole yearly revenue.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—The commissioners assembled on Tuesday, at the Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The report of the surveyor, Mr. Haywood, containing a summary of the improvements made in the sewerage of the City since the year 1832, was submitted to the Court, and received with much applause. A letter from Mr. D. W. Harvey, Commissioner of Police, was also read. The letter suggested, as a means of promoting the sanitary condition of the City, the continued co-operation of a section of the police force.

FIRE.—A fire, which was not extinguished before the premises in which it commenced were burned down, and eight or nine private houses were much damaged, broke out on Saturday morning last, between two and three o'clock, in the Back-road, Ratcliffe. The flames, when first discovered, were burning in a range of buildings about 100 feet long by nearly 30 wide, belonging to Mr. Samuel Whiting, the builder. The houses numbered 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in Bath-street, each occupied by several families, and severely damaged at the back parts by fire, the window glass is demolished, and the furniture extensively injured by hasty removal. The origin of the misfortune has not been ascertained. About the same time, another fire took place at No. 74, Quadrant, Regent-street, in the tenure of Mr. B. Benjamin, a tailor and draper. The whole of the back rooms were extensively burned, and the valuable stock in trade damaged by water. The outbreak was caused from some timber running into the chimney, which, becoming ignited, communicated with the upper part of the house. Mr. Benjamin was insured in the Sun Fire Office. Shortly before these disasters, a third fire happened at No. 8, Huggins-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, the property of Mr. H. A. Hyde, boot-maker. The stock in trade was very seriously injured, and the pictures of Mr. Boffery, in the next shop, damaged by smoke. A fourth fire occurred about the same time, at No. 2, Compton-passage, Clerkenwell, belonging to Mr. W. Wigmore, but, owing to the timely assistance afforded, the flames were speedily extinguished.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The number of births registered in the week ending Saturday, October 20, was 1363, and that of the deaths, 1028. Deaths from cholera, 41. This report includes the whole of the metropolitan districts. The weekly average of five previous autumns, corrected for increase of population, is 1162; the decrease on the average, as shown by the present return, amounts therefore to 134 deaths. This reduction of the mortality is greatest in the districts on the south side of the river, for the deaths of the week in this division were 276, whereas the average is 324. The mortality from cholera now rapidly approaches the average; the deaths having fallen from 110 in the previous week to 41 in the last. In the west districts they have declined from 15 to 4; in the north, from 7 to 1; in the central, from 10 to 6; in the east, from 32 to 17, and in the south, from 46 to 13. There were 5 deaths in each of the districts of Shoreditch and Bethnal-green; in all others, the number of fatal cases of the epidemic was still less. In the whole metropolis the daily number did not, in any instance, exceed 9; on Wednesday and Saturday it was only 5. The deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery were more numerous, and amounted in the week to 63; in the previous week they were 105. Of the 14,538 persons who have died of cholera in London in 55 weeks, 6657, or nearly one-half, died after less than one day's illness (exclusive of the duration of premonitory diarrhoea); and of the remainder, 2466 sunk under the disease before it had reached the second day. At present, small-pox and measles are much less fatal than usual; scarlatina was fatal in 41 cases, the average being 64; typhus in 63 cases, the average being 56.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The reading of the barometer reached 30.04 inches on Thursday, at nine o'clock, a.m.; the mean of the week was 29.89. The mean daily temperature increased from 43° on Sunday to 59° 7' on Thursday, and continued at nearly this value during the rest of the week. The highest temperature was 69° 7' on Friday. On the first three days of the week the mean temperature was below the average of corresponding days in seven years; in the last three days it was about 12° above the average. The mean of the week was 62° 4'.

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO HER MAJESTY'S FORESTAL RIGHTS.—Her Majesty has appointed three commissioners, and also a secretary, to inquire into and report upon rights or claims over the New Forest, Southampton, and Waltham Forest, Essex. The members of the commission are, Edward Berkeley Baron Portman, John Lucius Dampier, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Dominick Daly, Esq., Joseph Burnley Hume, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, is the secretary and clerk to the commission. The appointments were made under a recent act (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 81), and courts will be shortly held near the places by the commissioners. It is alleged that encroachments and trespasses have been committed upon the forestal rights of the Queen; and on the other hand claims are made by the inhabitants to common and other rights. The commissioners (one of whom may be paid £500 a year, besides the clerk's salary and the necessary expenses) are to hold open courts, at which any person having any rights or claims may attend, and lay the same before the commissioners, who are to ascertain the boundaries of the two forests, and to inquire into the nature of forest courts, and the expediency of remodelling or abolishing such courts. The inquiries, examinations, and proceedings of the commissioners are to be entered in books. The expenses of carrying the act into execution are to be defrayed out of the income of the Woods and Forests.

OFFICIAL REVENUE INSTRUCTIONS.—The authorities of the revenue being of opinion that much unnecessary expense and labour attend the practice at present observed of issuing to all persons on their first admission to the public service, and to most officers on their promotion, a new set of printed instructions for the office to which they may have been appointed or promoted, orders have been issued and promulgated that the practice of issuing instructions addressed personally to officials be discontinued; and that in future, on the removal, promotion, supersession, or death of an officer, instead of his instructions being cancelled, they be delivered to his successor in office, additional copies of instructions being, however, supplied, when necessary, in lieu of those lost, or worn out, or otherwise unfit for use.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR THOMAS BUCKLER LETHBRIDGE, BART., COLONEL 2ND SOMERSETSHIRE MILITIA.



Baron of the Exchequer temp. Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Thomas was twice married. By his first wife, Jessy Catherine, sister of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, he had a daughter, Jessy Catherine, who married Ambrose Goddard, Esq., of Swindon, M.P., and died in 1843; and one son, the present Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, third Baronet. Sir Thomas's second wife was Anne, daughter of Ambrose Goddard, Esq., of Swindon, and by her he had two sons and four daughters.

JOHN READE, ESQ., OF IPSDEN HOUSE, OXON.



The Reades of Ipsden are a branch of the ancient baronetcial family of Reade of Shipton Court, deriving from Edward, next brother of the first Sir Compton Reade, and second son of Thomas Reade, Esq., of Barton, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford. Mr. Reade, whose death has just taken place, succeeded to the representation of the Ipsden line at the decease of his grandfather, John Reade, Esq., in 1777, being then only two years old. He married, 9th February, 1796, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Major John Scott-Waring, M.P., and had a very numerous issue. Mr. Reade of Ipsden was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, and will be long remembered as a kind landlord, a constant friend to the poor, and a most excellent country gentleman.

SIR JOHN DASHWOOD KING, BART., OF WEST WYCOMBE, BUCKS.

The decease of this Baronet occurred on the 22nd inst. He had enjoyed the title nearly fifty-six years, having succeeded his father, the late Sir John Dashwood King, in 1793. The first Baronet, Sir Francis Dashwood, M.P. for Winchester, married four times. By his second wife, Lady Mary Fane, daughter of Vere, fourth Earl of Westmoreland, he had a son, Sir Francis Dashwood, Lord Le Despencer, in right of his mother, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards Postmaster-General; and by his third wife, Mary, daughter of Major King, he was father of Sir John Dashwood, who assumed the additional surname of King in 1742, and was father of the gentleman whose death we record.

Sir John married, in 1789, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Theodore Henry Broadhead, Esq., and by her (who died in 1844) has left George Henry, the present Baronet, and other issue.

JOHN JOSEPH WEBBE WESTON, ESQ., OF SUTTON PLACE, SURREY.

The representative of one of the oldest Catholic families in England, Captain Webbe Weston, early sought employment in the military service of Austria, wherein so many English and Irish Catholics have already gained distinction. At the period of his death, which resulted from cholera, on the 24th ultimo, he was a Captain, of some years' standing, in the 3rd Imperial Light Dragoons, and was serving as Aide-de-camp to General Count Nugent, at the siege of Comorn. He had gained the reputation of a true and fearless soldier, and had fought with gallantry and distinction in the late Hungarian war.

Captain Webbe Weston was born in 1814, the only son of John Joseph Webbe Weston, Esq., of Sutton-place, by Caroline Graham his wife, niece of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, M.P. He married, 17th May, 1847, Lady Horatia Elizabeth Waldegrave, sister and co-heiress of the late Earl Waldegrave.

The family of Weston, one of Saxon origin, has long resided at the fine old mansion of Sutton, erected in 1521, by Sir Richard Weston, Knt., Under-Treasurer of England, and Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries temp. Henry VIII., whose son and heir was the ill-fated Sir Francis Weston, K.B., executed for an alleged criminal intercourse with Queen Anna Boleyn.

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER, ESQ.

This gentleman was the son of William Locker, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, by Lucy his wife, only daughter of Admiral Parry. He entered the public service in his eighteenth year, and continued to fulfil his official duties till 1804, when he was appointed secretary to Lord Exmouth, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in India. After ten years' service in the East Indies, the North Seas, and the Mediterranean, he returned home at the general peace, in 1814. In 1819 he accepted the appointment of Secretary to Greenwich Hospital, and was subsequently made Commissioner, which office he held till the year 1844, when he was compelled to resign, from ill-health.

Mr. Locker was formerly well known in the literary world as the author of the "Naval Memoirs," and various other biographical sketches. He was a contributor to the *Plain Englishman*, one of the first magazines that was ever established for the instruction and amusement of "the people." He distinguished himself by his zeal for public improvements; and many of the architectural alterations which at present beautify and benefit our metropolis were first recommended by him in an article written in the *Quarterly Review*.

Mr. Locker is chiefly remarkable, however, as the originator of the Naval Gallery of Pictures at Greenwich Hospital. The whole of the paintings were entirely collected by his own exertions; and his aim was not to establish a gallery merely of works of art, but to commemorate those naval heroes who had so often saved their country from desolation and ruin.

Mr. Locker died at Iwer, Bucks, on the 16th inst., in his 73d year.

* * In last week's Obituary, we were in error as to the death of Nicholas Starkie, Esq., of Hunsbury. It was that gentleman's brother, Pierce Legendre Starkie, Esq., who died on the 9th inst.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

INSANITY.

On Wednesday, John William Bird, aged 54, surgeon, was placed at the bar to plead to an indictment, charging him with unlawfully forging and uttering a certificate, purporting to be a certificate that he was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, with intent to defraud James Sedgwick Esq. Evidence having satisfactorily proved the poor man's insanity, the jury returned a verdict "That the prisoner was of unsound mind;" and the learned Commissioner gave directions that the prisoner should be detained in safe custody until her Majesty's pleasure should be made known respecting him.

The same verdict was given, and a similar order made, in the case of the unfortunate maniac James Weston, who murdered his wife and child a few days ago, at Clapham.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

On Tuesday, the Grand Jury found a true bill against the two Mannings, for the murder of Patrick O'Connor.

On Thursday, the prisoners, Manning and his wife, were brought to trial before the Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Cresswell. The court was crowded.

Manning pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Ballantine, on the part of Mr. Manning, contended that, as she was a foreigner, she should be tried by a jury composed of one half foreigners, and that she should not therefore be called upon to plead before an English jury.

The Court decided upon, she answered, in a firm and clear voice, "Not Guilty." Upon being called upon, she repeated his objection, and cited various authorities.

Mr. Ballantine then contended that, as she had become the wife of a natural-born British subject, she could be tried by an English jury just as much as if she were an English-born subject.

The Chief Baron decided against the objection. The objection and answer having been recorded by the learned Judge, the effect of which is that an appeal can be made to the Court of Error in Criminal Cases, or to the House of Lords.

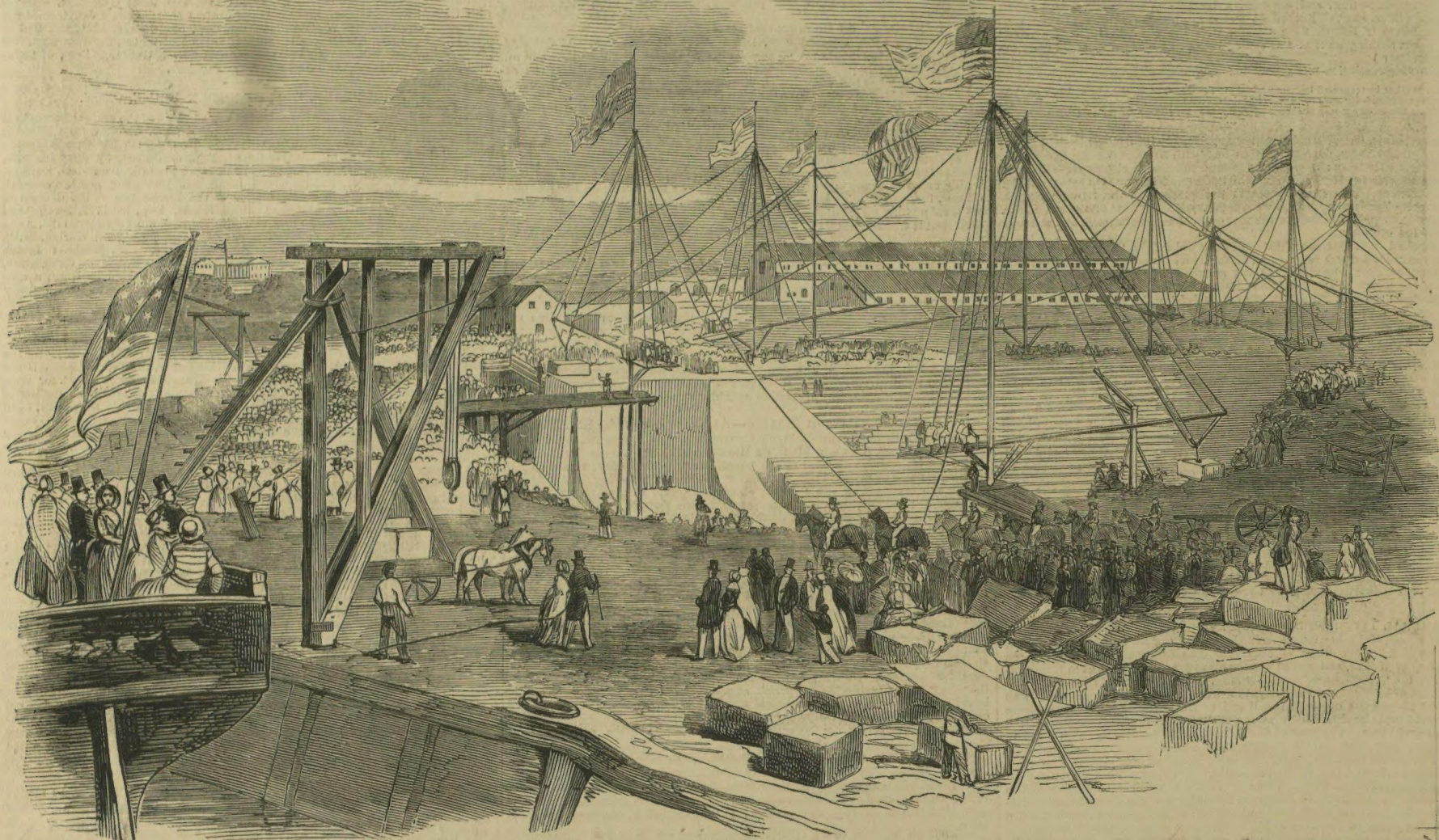
The Attorney-General said he should traverse the plea that the female prisoner was born abroad.

Mr. Ballantine said he had an affidavit to prove that sufficient time had not been given to obtain proof of the female prisoner being born abroad, although the fact was notorious, and well known to those who conducted the prosecution.

The jury were then severally sworn, and the Attorney-General addressed the jury, stating the facts of the case, which have already been placed fully before the public. The same evidence adduced at the police-office was also given.

The case was not closed when the Court rose.

On Tuesday, the whole of the property found in the possession of Mrs. Manning (not identified as belonging to O'Connor) was seized by a process issued from the Sheriff's Office, at the suit of Mr. Binns, Manning's solicitor. This proceeding was taken by the latter gentleman in consequence of the deficiency of funds afforded to him by the police, who held the property. The property consists of a large quantity of female wearing apparel, of considerable value; several gold rings, brooches, & trinkets; two gold watches, chains, &c. Mr. Binns considered that the property in question had nothing to do with the charge against the prisoners, and that it ought to be handed over to Manning, for the joint defence of himself and wife, and therefore that the police authorities had no right to detain them.



THE DRY DOCK WORKS, UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK.

NEW DRY DOCK AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD.

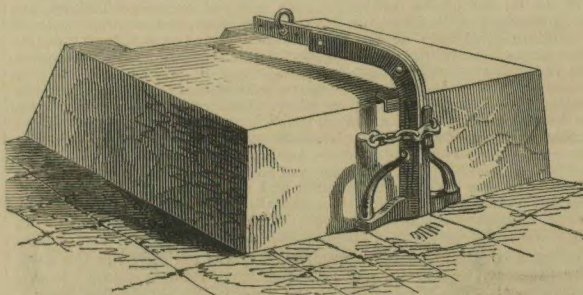
THE Dry Dock at the United States Navy-yard, New York (which has been in progress for upwards of two years and a half), is now nearly completed. It is a work of vast magnitude; for the Dock will have sufficient capacity to receive vessels 350 feet long, 66 feet beam, and with a draught of water of 26 feet. Steamers, whose width at the paddle-wheels does not exceed 90 feet, can also be docked, by removing the lower portion of each wheel.

The history of this work possesses great interest for the engineering profession, not only from the almost insuperable difficulties which were met with in sinking to obtain an adequate foundation for the masonry, but from the many new forms of machines which have been devised for the convenient and economical prosecution of the various operations.

The situation of the dock, in the bight of the "Wallabout" bay, afforded no firm material on which to build. The scourings of the channel of the East river have been here deposited for ages; and in this, silt underlain by quicksand, it was necessary to prepare a foundation possessing a great degree of stability.

A coffer-dam, formed of rows of sheeting piles, driven at proper intervals, stiffened by range pieces and ties, and filled in with bank gravel, was built around the water front of the work, and extended into the bank far enough to ensure against breaches or leaks. The earth within the area thus encompassed was removed by railway cars, drawn up inclined planes by steam-power, and at the greatest depth, hoisted out in large tubs suspended from boom derricks. It was

found, on attempting to excavate for the foundation, that the whole area was occupied by fresh-water springs, having a source highly elevated. These springs, on



COPING-STONE AND LAYING APPARATUS.

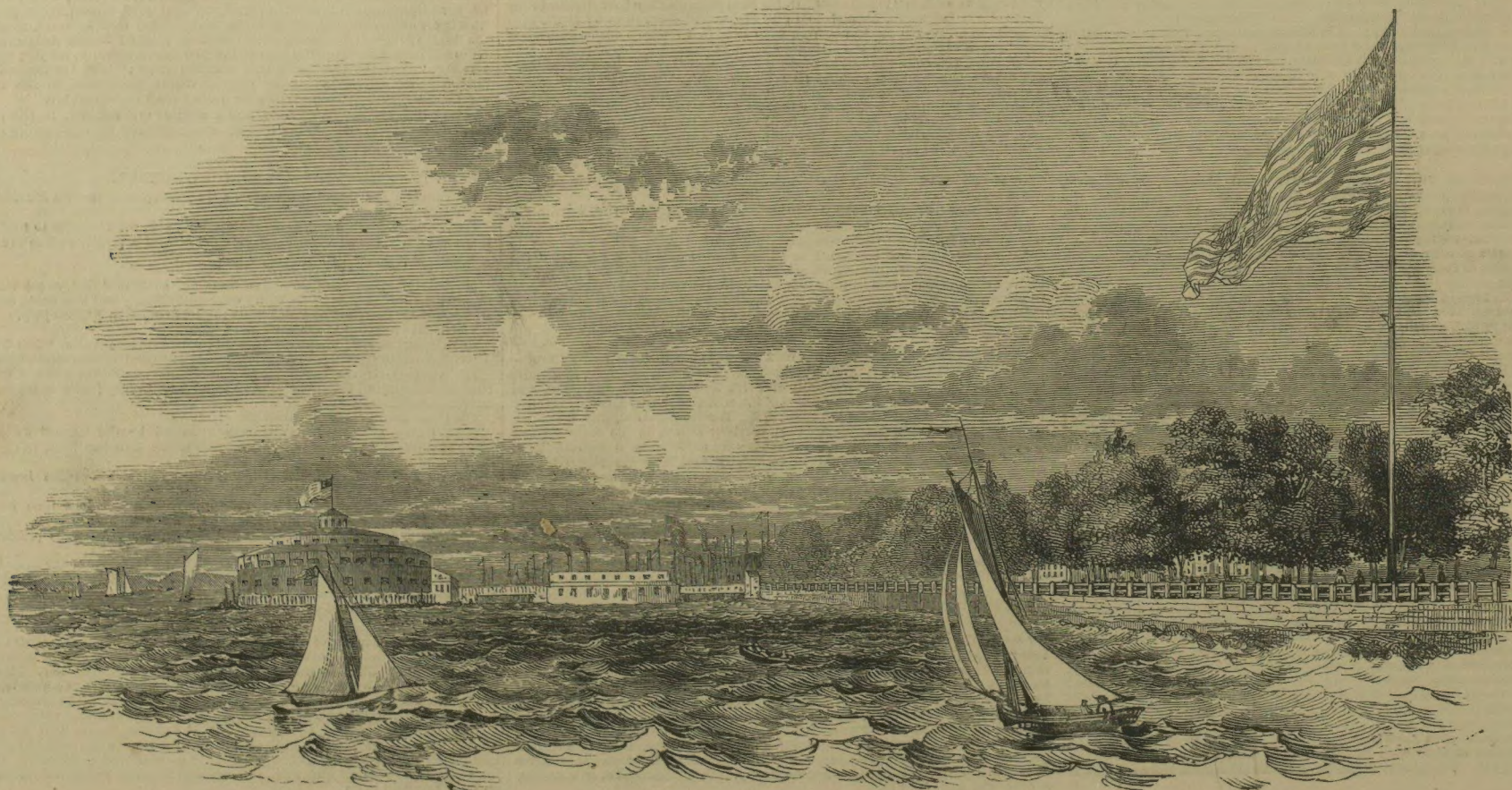
the crust of earth above them being weakened, by carrying the excavation to a depth about thirty-six feet below tide, burst up with great violence, bringing with

the rush of water large quantities of the fine sand of the substratum. On account of this treacherous nature of the ground, it was necessary to drive the bearing-piles for the foundation at a level some six or eight feet above the proper plane; a small portion of the area was then taken in hand at a time, the earth removed, the piles sawn off, and the concrete, timber, &c., all put in at that spot, without a moment's cessation from the work. Whenever, in spite of these precautions, a spring burst through, it was carried up in tubes to a height sufficient to allow the subsidence of sand in the spring by checking the force of the flow. Thus, step by step, was the whole space occupied by the foundation gone over, and a firm footing established for the superstructure.

The foundation, covering an area of 50,000 square feet, is composed of piles, driven to the point of ultimate resistance, at intervals of 2½ feet from centre to centre. Concrete is filled around them to a depth of 2½ feet, and their tops are capped with yellow pine timber twelve inches square, firmly attached by bolts and trenails. These timbers have concrete filled between them, and are covered with a flooring of three-inch yellow pine plank, jointed and tightly laid. On this floor is another range of timbers with concrete between, and covered with plank in the same manner as the floor below.

The masonry is of the most perfect character: the facing stones are from the celebrated quarries in Sullivan Maine; the interior stone from the numerous granite quarries on the Hudson River. A perfect finish has been given to the face, lids, and joints of the masonry, and the whole laid in the hydraulic cement, from the Rosendale works.

At the entrance of the Dock a chamber is prepared to receive a floating caisson, as is usual in works of this kind; immediately within this is another chamber, in which move the folding gates; beyond this, to a distance of 300 feet, lies the



THE BATTERY, NEW YORK, FROM THE BAY.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.



THE BATTERY, NEW YORK, BY MOONLIGHT.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

main chamber of the Dock. A system of inverted arches occupies the whole extent of the lower part of the structure: serving not only to distribute the weight of the walls over the whole surface of the foundation, but to resist the immense hydraulic pressure from beneath.

Both the floating and turning-gates are of wrought iron, on an entirely original plan, and are the first iron gates ever built in this country.

The tides in New York harbour have a range of from five to six feet only. It is, therefore, necessary to pump out the chamber of the Dock. To do this, a condensing beam engine, of 50 inches diameter of cylinder and 12 feet stroke, is provided, working two lifting pumps, of 63 inches diameter and 10 feet stroke, attached directly to each end of the beam. The whole quantity of water to be removed is 610,000 cubic feet, and it is intended that this shall be done in 2½ hours.

The first stone of the works was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, on the 12th of March, 1847, since which time the work has been prosecuted with unparalleled vigour; and so near is it to completion that the first coping stone was laid on the 4th of July last by Commodore McKeever, commandant of the yard.

This stupendous structure was designed, and the entire work carried on, under

the superintendence of William J. M'Alpine, Esq., Chief Engineer, seconded by James O. Morse, Esq., his assistant, and the executive officer of the work.

The first illustration gives a view of the whole works, with the various cranes, derricks, &c. used in the construction; as well as its appearance at the time of the interesting ceremonies attendant on the laying the "crowning stone" of the great Harbour.

In the adjoining Cut is shown the device by which the first coping-stone (weighing 7½ tons) was slung, without marring any of the *show* part of the stone by the "lewis holes." All the facing stones of the Dock were laid with a similar implement; and throughout the whole structure none of the "lewis holes" are visible. This important improvement in laying masonry is stated by our Correspondent to have originated in these Dock works.

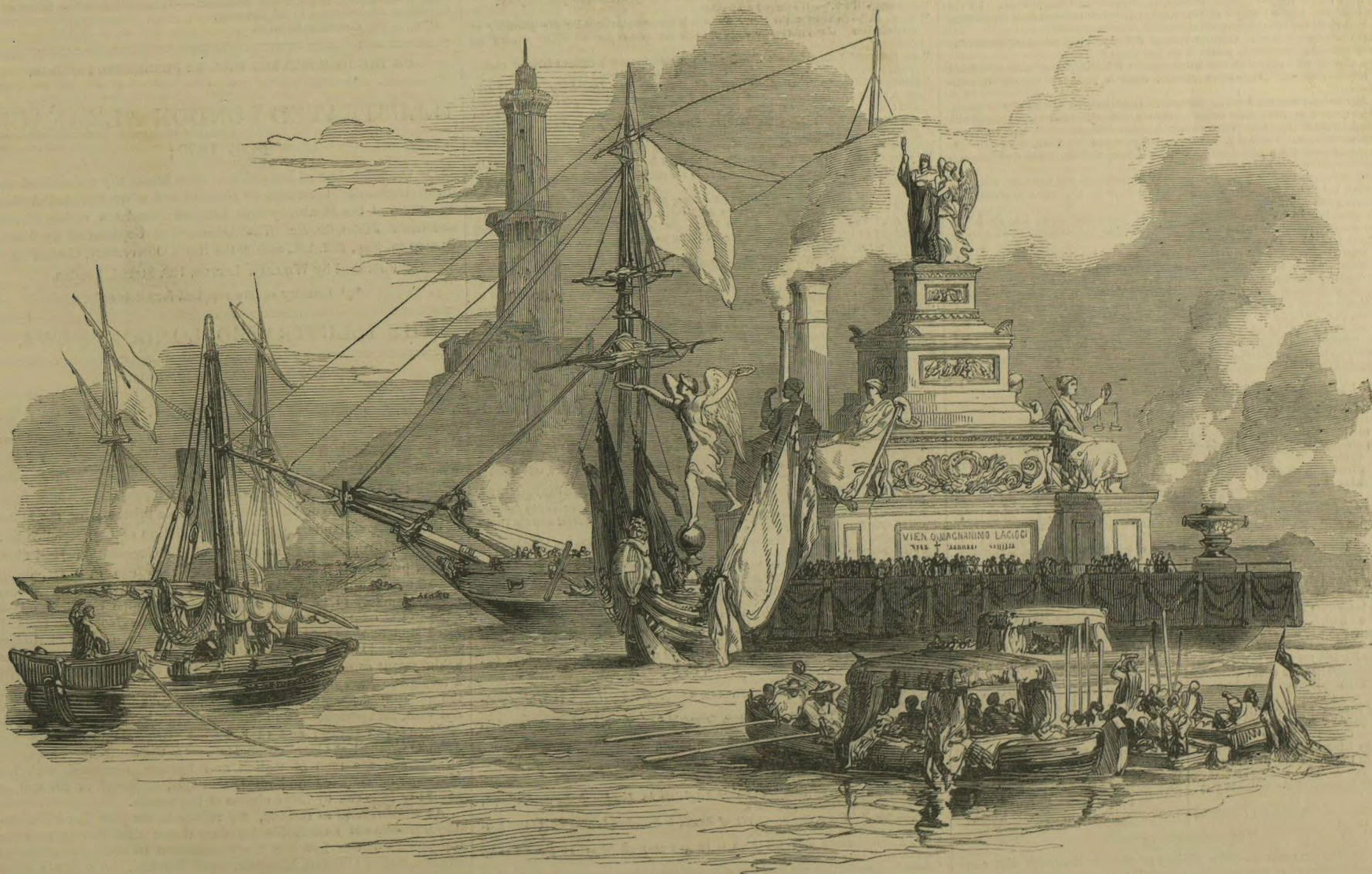
THE BATTERY, NEW YORK.

We annex two Views of this gay and bustling point of New York, from original Sketches by one of our own Artists. Mr. Alexander Mackay's able work, enti-

tled "The Western World," published a few months since, thus sketches the situation of the city and the Battery, with its characteristic gaiety:—

Situated on the Atlantic, New York is completely sheltered from its turbulence by a group of intervening islands, which screen the ocean from its view. Its only water prospect is that afforded to it by the noble bay into which it projects. Nothing can surpass the security of its position, or the safety and practicability of its approaches. It stands, the insulated centre of a spacious and varied panorama; the objects which contribute, by their combination, to render its position exquisitely picturesque, also serving, in a double sense, as a security to it, inasmuch as they protect it from the turbulence of the ocean, and defend it from the attacks of a hostile power. Thus, in beautifying and enriching its prospect, nature has sacrificed nothing essential to its position as a great maritime town.

The Hudson river, after running a lengthened course, due north and south, expands, about forty miles above its *embouchure*, into a spacious estuary, designated by the Dutch colonists the Tappan Zee. The western or New Jersey shore of this estuary, after running a considerable distance further to the south than the opposite bank, takes a long sweep to the eastward, terminating in the



RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF CHARLES ALBERT, AT GENOA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

heights of Neversink, on the Atlantic. The east or New York bank runs parallel with the other, until it abruptly terminates at the Battery, which is the most southerly point of the city.

On this point, and, as it were, at the foot of the town, is the Battery. Let not the reader be deceived by the formidable sound of its name, into picturing to himself a lofty mound, crested with massive walls, perforated with embrasures, and bristling with cannon. It derives its name from a purpose to which it was once applied, but to which it is unlikely that it will ever be applied again. It is a low spot of ground, almost level with high-water mark, and defended from the encroachments of the bay by a wall but a few feet in height, on a level with the top of which is a broad gravel walk, having along its outward side a slight open railing, which is all that protects the pedestrian, passing to and fro, from the bay. Back of this wall are plots of grass of various shapes and sizes, intersected by other walks, broad and spacious like that which skirts the water. These promenades are all lined with magnificent trees, which form shady avenues in all directions through the grounds, which are a little more than half the size of St. James's Park. When the trees are in full leaf, the Battery has a fine effect seen from the bay, as a foreground to the town. It is a place much frequented in summer evenings by the New Yorkers, who are attracted to it not only by the shade which its foliage affords them, but also by the fresh breezes which generally play along its avenues from the bay. It is not now, however, a place of fashionable resort, which is, perhaps, chiefly to be attributed to its distance from the fashionable quarters of the city, which lie to the northward.

A more delicious retreat can scarcely be imagined than the Battery on a fine summer evening. In front lies the vast body of the bay, bounded by the amphitheatre sweep of the shores of Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey; the whole of which, with Governor's Island, and the other islets in the bay, when seen from the level of the water, and lighted up by the glow of an American sunset, presents a picture which may be more easily conceived than described. When any exciting occasion calls the New Yorkers in multitudes into it, the Battery exhibits a most striking scene. The *Sirius* was the first vessel that crossed from England to New York by steam. Her arrival was unexpected; the *Great Western*, which followed her in the course of a few hours, being that which was looked for as the real harbinger of a new era in Transatlantic navigation. As soon as it was rumoured that her smoke was visible in the direction of the Narrows, the whole population, as if animated by one impulse, seemed to pour down to the Battery to welcome her. In an hour afterwards she was abreast of the East River; instead of immediately ascending wharf to dock, she passed the Battery, turned and dashed past it again, close to shore, when she was welcomed by the huzzas of upwards of one hundred thousand people, crowded upon the terrace walk that skirted the bay. I was told by a passenger, who had been an eye-witness of the scene from on board, that it was one of the most magnificent spectacles he had ever beheld.

I myself afterwards witnessed the Battery, when it was densely crowded with people. It was on a 4th of July, the great national gala-day of America. The weather was fine, and every ship in harbour was decorated with colours. The *North Carolina*, a first-class American ship, was lying in the harbour, where she had been doing duty for some time as a guard-ship. At one o'clock she fired a salute in honour of the day, and in commemoration of the important event, of which, a little more than half a century previously, it had been the witness. Lord Ashburton was then in America, engaged in negotiations with Mr. Webster, American Secretary of State, concerning the north-eastern boundary. The *Warspite* frigate, under the command of Lord John Hay, which had conveyed his Lordship to New York, and was waiting to carry him back to England, was also moored in the harbour. I observed that, whilst the guns of the *North Carolina* were one after another being discharged, speculation was rife amongst the crowd as to what the *Warspite* would do, which lay at some distance from the shore, with colours flying, but with no signs of life on board. The salute from the *North Carolina* being finished, a pause of a few minutes ensued, but the *Warspite* remained silent.

"The Britisher's out of gunpowder!" said, at length, one near me in the crowd.

He had scarcely uttered the words when a flash momentarily gleamed from the side of the frigate, followed by a wreathing cloud of smoke, and in a few seconds afterwards the boom of a heavy gun struck with painful force upon the ear, reverberated through all the avenues of the Battery, and shook the windows in the houses which overlooked it. The contrast between the heavy metal which it indicated, and the guns on board the *North Carolina*, was too striking not to be noticed by the crowd, who looked at each other with surprise, mingled with some mortification. As the *Warspite* continued to thunder forth her salute, she made puffs of the metal on board the *North Carolina*. It is but just, however, to say that the latter had not then her sailing armament on board; an American ship, in general, when fully equipped, carrying heavier metal than a British one. I could not help observing, however, that many were very causelessly annoyed by one of their own first-class ships being outdone, on such an occasion, by a second class ship in the British service.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE CHARLES-ALBERT, EX-KING OF SARDINIA, AT GENOA.

On the 4th instant, the people of Genoa assisted at a ceremony, which, in the French Journals, is stated to have recalled, otherwise than by designation, the removal of the remains of Napoleon to the Invalides.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the steamers *Goito* and *Mozambano*, with a grand Royal Pavillon, appeared at the entrance of the harbour. The colours of the vessels were lowered, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired. The French steam-vessel *Tonnere* joined in this last homage to "the Martyr to Italian Independence." All the troops of the garrison were out, and lined the jetty and the quays.

The *Mozambano*, on board which were the Prince of Savoy-Carignan, the aides-de-camp, and faithful attendants of the Royal exile was ranged near a barge hung with black drapery, in the middle of the deck of which was a raised cenotaph, faced by the Italian colours, and a figure bearing a wreath. At the angles were four statues—Liguria, Commerce, Justice, and Navigation. In the centre, upon the highest stage of the cenotaph, were two figures personifying Italy; and upon the lower stage, within panels, were inscribed:—

"Vieni o magnanimo ad accogliere l'amor dei popoli cui mandasti morendo. Sulle tue spoglie confortere la patria le sue speranze."

"Più che la vita amo libera e indipendente l'Italia, nel estremo infortunio serbo intero l'onore. Deputa la corona, andò a piangere lontano il comun danno."

The *Mozambano* was received by the principal authorities of the city in boats. Upon the quay were the public bodies, military officers, and the Chapter of the Cathedral headed by the Vicar-General, and followed by an immense concourse of people. The body, having been conveyed from the barge by the sailors, was placed upon a magnificent funeral car, and thus conveyed to the metropolitan church of San Lorenzo.

Behind the car were the First Equerry of the ex-King, and the four Aides-de-camp, carrying the crown, the sceptre, and the state sword, upon a cushion of velvet and gold.

Next came his Royal Highness the Prince of Savoy-Carignan, the President and Deputations of the two Chambers, the Minister of the Interior, the Commissary Royal, and other Government authorities.

The church of San Lorenzo had been prepared with great funeral pomp for the ceremony, which was throughout exceedingly impressive. Next morning was appointed for the removal of the remains to Turin. At ten o'clock, a requiem was chanted. The coffin was then conveyed through the principal streets of the city; the windows of the houses being crowded with spectators, the majority of whom were in mourning. At length the cortege left on its road to Turin. In a few minutes, the funeral car disappeared, and the remains of Charles Albert were transferred to repose in peace upon the soil of Italy—the country which he strove to set free, but which he left in a more miserable condition than before his glorious exertions.

THE LAST BATTLES AND DEATH OF KING CHARLES ALBERT.

PIEDMONT. Piedmont is filled with sighs, Charles Albert's last bed In the church is spread, And the old and the young bend wistful eyes, Where silent and conquer'd a brave king lies.

Brief time is pass'd since, the sword by his side, Aspiring to see Fair Ausonia free, With his troops behind him in martial pride, We beheld him to battle gaily ride.

And his banners all bright were flung on high— The war music was sounding, The war horses were bounding, And courage and joy were in every eye, And none suspected the doom that was nigh.

But they thought of brave times quite pass'd away, Times dead as the clay Of the King they'll lay So soon in the chambers that know no ray— The desolate vaults of the cloisters grey.

They thought of the ancient victorious times

Related in story So replete with glory, Of deeds once achieved in these very elms, Still from sire to son sung in nursery rhymes.

Ah! vain were these hopes, though boldly avow'd, And sudden and strange Was the destined change, Which turn'd all their light into gloom and cloud, And their King's bright arms to his winding shroud!

It was not the sabre which laid him low— The careering rattle Of the fire in battle Still grudged what he sought, a dis-patching blow— The King was reserved for less common woe.

The light of success and hope had de-parted— 'Twas the thickening gloom Of his country's doom, That into his soul like the iron darted, And pierced him and left him—quite broken-hearted.

MILES GERALD KEON.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.—The Bishop of Manchester, with the concurrence of the Mayor of Manchester and Salford, having appointed Wednesday as a day of humiliation and fasting, on account of the cholera, business, to a great extent, was suspended, and the places of worship were thronged with congregations present to hear the sermons delivered on the occasion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 29.—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.
TUESDAY, 30.—First stone of Blackfriars-bridge laid, 1760.
WEDNESDAY, 31.—Allhallow's Eve. Full Moon 4h. 47m. P.M.
THURSDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints. Sun rises 6h. 56m., sets 4h. 32m.
FRIDAY, 2.—All Souls. Michaelmas Term begins.
SATURDAY, 3.—Length of day 9h. 27m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 3.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
11 35	11 59	12 03	12 05	12 07	12 09	12 11
11 35	11 59	12 03	12 05	12 07	12 09	12 11

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

Next week we shall fully illustrate (by the courtesy of the Civic Authorities)

THE STATE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE CITY, TO OPEN THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE, ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The Engravings will comprise Pictures of the Royal Progress on the Thames; the Landing at the Custom-House Quay; the Procession to the Ceremony, &c. Also, highly-finished Engravings of the beautiful New Exchange, its elaborate Decorations, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS will COMMENCE on FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 2nd, and CONTINUE for ONE MONTH. Full particulars will be duly announced.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.

Fitzball's successful Spectacle of THE PROPHET Every Evening; with increased attractions in the Scenes of the Areas.—On MONDAY, Oct. 29, and during the Week; the Entertainments will commence, at Seven o'clock, with Fitzball's Grand Spectacle of THE PROPHET. After which, Batty's wondrous SCENES in the CIRCLE. To conclude with, for the Last Six Nights, the favourite and interesting Melodrama of THE DUMB DRIVER.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

THE SECOND CONCERT will be held on the Evening of WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 31, when Mrs. Alexander Newton, Miss Rainforth, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Huddart, Miss O'Connor, Miss Eyles, and the Misses Williams, Mr. Lockey, Signor Bartolini, and Herr Formos will appear. The District will also have the honour of appearing for the first time since their return from America.—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s; may be had of all music-sellers, and of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter Hall.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—On Monday, October 29, Mr. LOVE will appear at the Town Hall, Malmsbury.

On Tuesday, 30th, at the Assembly Rooms, Taunton. On Wednesday, 31st, at the Assembly Rooms, Torquay. On Thursday, November 1, at the Assembly Rooms, Teignmouth. On Friday, 2, at the Institution, Truro. On Saturday, 3, at the Hotel, Redruth. On Monday, 5, at the Institution, Falmouth. On Tuesday, 6, at the Public Hall, Penzance. On Wednesday, 7, at the Institution, Bodmin. On Thursday, 8, at the Central Subscription Room, Liskeard. On Friday, 9, at the Subscription Rooms, Exeter. On Saturday, 10, at the same place. On Monday, 12, at the Town Hall, Bridport. On Tuesday, 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Dorchester. On Wednesday, 14, at the Royal Assembly Rooms, Southampton. On Thursday, 15, at the Town Hall, Andover. On Friday, 16, at the Town Hall, Odiam.—Begin at Eight.

Open Daily, from Eleven till Five; and every Evening, EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ROME ILLUSTRATED in a Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, with a description. Daily at Half-past Four, and every Evening at a Quarter to Ten.—LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY OF FOOD, by Mr. ASHLEY.—LECTURE, with EXPERIMENTS, on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. BACHOFNER.—EXHIBITION of the OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.—DIVER and DIVING-BELL.—THE CHROMATROPE.—MODELS and MACHINERY EXPLAINED.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

THE MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle, New York, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader."—"A house to be let" is correct. "His'n" is a vulgarism, though a corruption of "His own."

"A Subscriber."—Mrs. Warner's maiden name was Huddart. She first appeared at Covent Garden Theatre.

"Unicorn," Shrewsbury.—The navy of England. The French navy was, perhaps, at its zenith, about 1781; but it became greatly reduced in the late wars against England.

"Dyster," Holborn.—Black silk may be cleaned by rubbing soap on the spots; or, by sponging the silk with hot ox-gall, on both sides, then rinsing in clear water, and drying it stretched on a board.

"An Admirer."—Red and white wines are produced from the same kind of grapes, the red colour being obtained by the husk of the grapes remaining in the juice.

"Hampton Wick."—We do not remember.

"W. A. H."—Interest at the Horse Guards is necessary to expedite the granting of commissions. Government does not provide the means for an officer joining his regiment.

"An Ignorant Young Spinster."—The lozenge shield you are entitled to bear should contain your father's arms. In no case can you use a crest.

"Duncan M."—The arms of Macleod, of Macleod, are—Quarterly 1st and 4th: az. a castle triple towered and embattled arg. masoned sa. port. gu. 2nd and 3rd: Gu. the three legs of Man in armour conjoined, ppr. spurs, or. Crest: An urus's head cabossed sa. between two flags gu. slaves of the 1st. Supporters. Two lions regardant. Mottoes: Above the crest, "Hold fast." Under the arms, "Murus aeneus esto."

"Saxon."—See Surenne's "Pronouncing French Dictionary."

"Inquisitor."—Tavistock, had better apply to the Secretary of the Statistical Society, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

"A Continual Subscriber."—We cannot inform you.

"F. W. A."—Cardiff.—The Post-Office authorities.

"W. W."—Twintem.—The object with which Sir John Franklin's expedition left England in 1845, was to explore a north-west passage through Lancaster Sound and Behring's Straits.

"An Old Subscriber."—North Shields.—Spoonfuls is correct.

"J. G."—Impromptu declined.

"A. T. M."—Preston.—We have not heard the report.

"H. L."—Great Berkhamstead.—Mr. Wieland is not living.

"P. M. C."—Dublin.—Received.

"E. F."—Oxford-street.—You will find the catastrophe illustrated and described in our Journal for May 10, 1845.

"Miles futurum."—Probably by application at the office.

"Syntax."—See Smart's "Manual of Logic."

"C."—Apply through the Lord Chamberlain. The work should be of national interest.

"A Father."—Gravesend.—See the list of works published by Higleys, medical book-sellers, Fleet-street.

"E. L."—has been misinformed.

"Sarah."—The passage "Music hath charms," &c., is from Congreve's "Mourning Bride."

"H. T. B."—The festival at Colorton Hall, in one of our late Numbers, was sketched by a Leicestershire artist.

"A Country Cousin."—Tickets to view the New Houses of Parliament are obtainable at the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office; or admission may be obtained by the personal introduction of a Peer whilst the House is not sitting. The Mint and the Times printing-office can only be seen by special permission.

"Prestbury."—See a small work on Diet and Regimen, just published by Churchill, Prince's-street, Soho.

"H. H." is thanked; though we have not room for the diagram.

"A. P."—Dorset, will find the details of the Franklin Expedition, as we have more than once stated of late, in our Journal for May 24, 1845, price 1s. Lady Franklin is, we believe, in London.

"Lisagavin."—See Crutchley's Picture of London. Mr. Cunningham's "Handbook" is by far the best account of London ever published, price 24s. The advertisements describe the excursions.

"W. T."—Featherstone-buildings.—The address of Dr. Choise, inventor of the Air-Syphon Ventilator is 8, Connaught-place, Hyde-park.

"Piscator."—Apply to a colporteur.

"Germanica."—See "Practice in German, adapted for Self-Instruction," just published.

"Elizabeth."—The Countess of Lovelace, formerly Lady King, is the daughter of the late Lord Byron.

"A Juvenile Correspondent."—Poplar.—With a drill.

"Quercus."—We do not remember the date.

"J. R."—Edinburgh.—In the Athenaeum.

"Calyptra."—Ineligible.

"L. F."—Hussar.—The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires in London is Baron Koller, 7, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square.

"Alpha Iota."—The present Emperor of Russia is Nicholas, brother of the late Emperor Alexander.

"W. L. M."—There does not seem to be any coat of arms to the name in question.

"Beta."—For the Common Law Bar a student should pass one year at least with a special pleader. The time necessary to attend at the Inns of Court is about a fortnight in each term. The cost of "keeping Term" is about £12 a year. The expense at entrance is about £36, and on the call to the Bar about £100. We are not aware of any such law library.

"An Antiquarian Subscriber."—We have not space to give the information required. Refer to the "General Armory," or to Llys Ddun's "Visitation."
"A Reader."—The arms of Baker, of Stainthorpe, the family of Sir Richard Baker, the chronicler, are "Az on a fesse between three swans' heads erased and ducally gorged or, as many cinquefoils gu."
"A Civilian."—The new regulations do not impose on a captain or lieutenant already in the army the necessity of passing the examination.
"Inquirer."—If the arms in question appear already registered in the archives of the College of Arms, it will only be necessary for the applicant to prove and record his descent from some person entitled to the ensigns in the College Book. Should this not be practicable, the only means of having the arms registered is "by grant," at an expense of about 75 guineas. Usage, however long, if unauthorised by the Herald, counts for nothing.
"An Inquirer and Subscriber."—The competition is open to Members of the Universities only.
"A Correspondent," referring to our memoir of the late Bishop of Llandaff, informs us that the old proverbial distich we quoted runs thus:—

When William the Conqueror did come,
Quarrel, Cruel, and Crocker were at home.

"Concerto."—Miss Catherine Hayes for the stage, Miss Birch for the concert-room: Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss A. Williams are next in degree.

"A Hereford Subscriber."—Miss Rainforth is in London, and will sing at the Exeter Hall Wednesday Concerts.

"Pet."—Mr. Lockey's Christian name is Charles.

"Skibbereen."—No such absurd and invidious rule of exclusion existed at the Ancient Concerts.

"A Numismatician."—Apply, with your Aquitaine halfpenny, to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

"E. G. A."—Wangford.—The portrait, of which you so much approve, is from a private plate. Apply to Mr. Graves, print-seller, Pall Mall.

"Herbert."—Hull.—The last edition of that treasure of a book, the "Doctor," has in the title-page, "By the late Robert Southey. Edited by his son-in-law, John Wood Warton, B.D."

"C. T. H."—North Ferriort, should buy Mr. Keene's pamphlet on "Forty-day Maize," published by Longman and Co.

"W. C."—Limerick, should apply to some house of American agency.

"Thomas."—Kensington, will, perhaps, repeat the questions.

"Pedro Blanco."—The word truant is derived from truant, old French, trewant, Dutch, a vagabond.

"Norfolk" should apply to a respectable dealer, of long-standing.

"Harold."—Marshall's "Military Miscellany" is published by Parker and Co., Charing-cross. A popular work on the several regiments is in course of publication by the Government.

"A Subscriber," Dublin, and "M. E. F."—We cannot spare time to search.

"The Czar and the Sultan" will not suit.

"W. A."—Sir Charles Lyell's work on "Geology."

"Dancing Ledger" should see the advertising columns of the newspapers.

"T. W."—Strand, "Intramural," &c.—Declined.

"Cymro."—Aberdeen, can only be taught by a practised master of the art, for which it would be but reasonable to pay in some shape.

"J. P." is thanked for the railway sketch, though we could not engrave it.

"W. G. P."—Dundee.—All the Numbers of our Journal are kept in print. An entire set may be had at the originally published price. Odd numbers 1s. each, unless of date within the last month.

"Opus."—Manchester.—Apply to a foreign bookseller; as Mr. Nutt, opposite Arundel-street, Strand.

"Hussar."—Don Carlos is abroad, and has no agent in England. The Comte de Montemolin had an establishment in Harley-street, presided over by M. Mon and the Marquis of Villa Franca, but this has been some months broken up.

"Hussar" had better apply, for information, to the Chevalier Ribeiro Saraiva, of 21, Nottingham-street, Marylebone, the diplomatic agent of the ex-king of Portugal, Don Miguel.

"Mancunium."—The arms of the Williamson family are, "Or a chevron gu. between three trefoils slipped sa." The crest, "Out of a mural crown gu. a wyvern's head or."

"A Constant Reader."—The late Earl Waldegrave was in his 25th year when he married the daughter of Mr. Braham. He was born 8th February, 1816, and his marriage took place 28th September, 1840.

"W. H."—Any one who bears arms may use a motto. The right is not confined to any class.

"Enquirer."—No one is, strictly speaking, entitled to use arms without due authority, but no penalty attaches to the incorrect or illegal adoption of arms. The tinctures and colours of the arms sent not being indicated, it would be difficult to ascertain to whom it appertains.

"An Inquiring Subscriber."—We do not know of any families of Clarke or Smith, of the counties named. The arms of Beavan are, "Az. a dove arg. beaked and legged gu. between three gem rings or, in chief a mullet charged with a mullet."

"L. R."—On his second marriage, the husband, according to the strict rules of heraldry, discontinues the use of his first wife's escutcheon of pretence, and impales the arms of his second wife.

"T. W. R."—The husband of an heiress does not "quarter her arms," but bears them on an escutcheon of pretence. He is not entitled to use the crest of the lady's family. The escutcheon of pretence is a small shield borne in the centre of the husband's coat of arms.

"Mlle. Angr."—The air interpolated in "Lucrezia Borgia," by this contralto, is by Lauro Rossi, and not by Ricci, as was erroneously printed in our paper in a previous Number.

"Wimborne."—Look at a London Directory—the address simply London would never reach the publishers. Buy Spahr's "Violin School," or Dubourg's work.

"Egmont."—Any London musical publisher, on being written to, would forward the cantata required.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Chronicles of the Stock Exchange, by J. Francis.—Revelations of an Orderly.—Captain Hay's Arabic Grammar.—The Fly-Sheets.—Sketches of Cantabs.—Instructions in Oil Painting. Music.—The Circassian Captive.

ON THE 1st NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED, PRICE 1s., THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1850;

Being the Sixth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by DUNCAN and other Eminent Artists. The Notes of the Month, by MRS. LONDON; besides a variety of new and useful Tables, &c. &c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

* * Country orders supplied for Cash only.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

The starving peasantry, the rabid Young Irishers, and the drivellers of Conciliation Hall, are not the only parties whose errors and passions are a source of annoyance or difficulty to those who desire to see a termination of the feuds, the rancours, and the miseries of Ireland. For the crimes of the peasantry, there is at least the palliation of the most deplorable misery; for the follies of the Young Irishers, there is the palliation of inexperience and irresponsibility; and for the revival of the Conciliation Hall delusion, if people can find no other excuse, they can at least console themselves with the reflection that such an agitation, though very foolish, is likely to be very harmless. But none of these offsets exist in the case of the Orange agitators of the North of Ireland. Lord Roden, the Orange magistracy, and the men who kill Roman Catholics at Dolly's Brae, and think a faction fight as glorious an achievement as our ancestors imagined the winning of a battle with a foreign foe, are not demoralised by starvation and despair, like the unhappy peasantry, who shoot landlords and agents; they are not vain, inexperienced, and irresponsible, like the literary coterie of Mr. Gavan Duffy; and they are not powerless for evil like Mr. John O'Connell at Conciliation Hall. On the contrary, the leading Orangemen are men of station and fortune, entrusted with her Majesty's commission, and whose example, for good or for evil, is naturally followed by large classes of the people.

As well-wishers to Ireland, we rejoice to see that Lord Clarendon understands and fulfils his duty; and that, having used the full powers of the law for the punishment of such disturbers as Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, he will not allow such breakers of the peace as Lord Roden and the Messrs. Beers to hold her Majesty's commission, and bring the law into contempt. It must be painful to the Irish Executive to disgrace a man like Lord Roden; but, in a country where the slightest connivance with



MOUNTAINEERS BRINGING THE HEADS OF MONTENEGRINS TO THE PACHA.

AFFAIRS AT SCUTARI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Pachalic of Scutari, as we have had occasion to observe before, is one of the most turbulent in the Ottoman Empire. The Christian population of the country, and the Mussulman population both of the country and the towns, are still armed, refuse to contribute recruits to the Nizam, and keep each other and the agents of the Porte in check. This state of society, rife with violence, recalls the middle ages. On landing at the picturesque port of Dulcigno, it was in a state of revolution, having driven out its Turkish Bey, who had taken refuge with the Pacha of Scutari. On repairing to visit his Excellency, a day or two after, in his citadel, your Correspondent was impeded by an unusual crowd. An armed deputation of the citizens of Dulcigno was marching haughtily into the Castle to explain their grievances to the Pacha and demand the dismissal of the tyrannic Bey.

As this pressing deputation was dismissed, another crowd thronged the lobbies,

accompanying some ferocious-looking mountaineers, who insisted on laying before his Excellency the sport of the preceding day's foray, the heads of two Montenegrins, whose native mountains may be discerned through the Pacha's window, rising at the other side of the lake. The Pacha (Osman), a fair gentlemanlike Bosniak, whose appearance and manner convey the impression of natural refinement, is obliged to dissemble his disgust at the spectacle of these ghastly heads produced immediately before his morning meal, and dismisses the grim warriors with the customary compliment to their zeal, though somewhat coldly uttered. Barbarous as this state of things may seem, it does not indicate the anarchic insecurity of life and property which at first sight might appear; and the writer could not but be struck with the substantial advantages which these wild mountaineers enjoy over the subjects of Austria and Russia. The Albanians are not liable to be dragged away by a remorseless conscription into military bondage, or to perish by tens of thousands through commissariat frauds: they can obtain redress, however rudely, against tyrannic governors; and, lastly, whilst in the environs of the first commercial city of Austria, last passed by the writer, the peasantry live on cabbage and rye bread, and rarely

ever boast a wretched hide-bound cow, every Albanian here owns his half-score head of cattle, his geese, fowls, turkeys, fields of maize, and fruit.

The Bey of Pristina, and his contingent Bosnia, is still in a state of insurrection, attributed to the intrigues of Russia and Austria. Six thousand of the Nizam, or regulars, and several thousand irregular corps of volunteer Albanians have not yet succeeded in relieving Sahir Pacha, and, indeed, the other day are said to have lost four cannon and several hundred men. Fresh reinforcements are being poured in by the Porte; and, in the accompanying woodcut, the Bey of Pristina is represented marching out to join the Pacha with his irregular contingent.

The Bey, an officer of the modern school, with his plain fez, unadorned cloth coat, and spectacles on nose, presents a remarkable contrast to his wild followers, who rush whooping along in two files, and leap like a herd of goats over the broad gutter. At their head is the Ban Bacha, a military adventurer—just such another as Mehemet Ali of Egypt in his younger days—with cleanly shaven head, beard neatly trimmed and darkly dyed, and arrayed in new sky-blue and scarlet cloth, bright with gold embroidery.

It should be explained that, in both illustrations, the mountaineers' mode of carrying their pistols is correctly represented, though it is the reverse of the usual method in other countries.



THE BEY OF PRISTINA MARCHING TO JOIN THE PACHA.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.

"Trevelion; or, the False Position," is the name of the three-act drama, by Mr. Marston and Mr. Bernard, produced on Monday. Its production is likely to be of great benefit to this class of drama. Both elegant and touching in story, it is full of sweet poetry and delicious sentiment. Its plot is exceedingly simple and natural; but the skill of dramatic masters is shown in the development. A dependent on a lady of fortune is beloved by a gentleman, but is afraid to confess to him that her father is only a ship-carpenter; marries him, with the secret undivulged; and is afterwards visited by her unacknowledged parent, whom, in the perplexity of her situation, she desires to withdraw, in order to escape the observation of her husband. He, entering at the moment, is thus made first acquainted with the deception. A man of noble impulses, Trevelion pities the father's grief at the supposed insult which he has just received, and at once decides that he cannot trust the woman as a wife, who has been ungrateful as a daughter. But he misunderstands her character; accident only had prevented the disclosure at the fatal moment; and, when himself subsequently ruined, he finds in his suspected partner his best friend. Mr. Creswick enacted the part of the husband with great felicity; Madame Ponisi was the daughter; and the father, Mr. Emery. The tone and feeling of the play are delightful, and it must conduce much to the improvement of the taste of the Surrey audience. We cannot be too grateful to men of genius, when they condescend to utilities like this.

HAYMARKET.

On Wednesday Mr. Macready performed *Lear*, perhaps the most highly finished and most note-worthy of his characters. It is a part which the tragedian has most highly elaborated, and to which he has imparted a marvellous individuality. Many points which are the actor's defects, tell effectively in his *Lear*. His personal irritability and testiness are in their place in the character of the offended King made wayward by age, and suffering from filial ingratitude. But this fretfulness is not the whole of the character. There is a sort of Jovian paternity in it, which Mr. Macready has not reached. The sublimity of the Father's Love is everywhere his aim, nowhere his attainment. The performer throughout wrestles with himself, but the struggle is gladiatorial, and to it is owing the extraordinary interest which invests Mr. Macready's performance. We share in his effort; and, measuring the labour sustained, deem the crown well merited, if not won.

The public estimation in which Mr. Macready's impersonation of *Lear* is held, was evidenced by the over-crowded state of the house; and the eagerness manifested by all to get a glimpse of the actor, and to come within "ear-shot" of his voice. The opening scene was, as usual, effective; the old Monarch's tender affection for Cordelia (Miss Reynolds) being the first point which the actor had most elaborated, and his curse the climax of the act. The Fool is introduced, and sustained by Miss P. Horton with her accustomed skill. Both she and Mr. Macready betrayed an immense amount of study in the situations between them, marking the degrees of interest and the transitions of feeling in the most unmistakable manner. The scene on the heath leads us naturally to the mention of *Edgar*, which was admirably performed by Mr. Wallack. Here were simulated and real madness brought into living contrast. This is, in the whole range of the acted drama, the most fantastic and pathetic of situations. Mr. Macready bestows upon it the utmost resources of his art, and frequently approximates the sublime. In the recognition and death scenes with Cordelia, it must be confessed that he unseals the springs of pity—the heart is melted with compassion, the eyes swim in tears. The actor's triumph was so far achieved. It is wonderful in art how near the goal may be approached, without being touched. And, with one of Shakespeare's idealities, who ever expects—or, strange as it may seem, would desire—a perfect realization?

In addition to the performers already named, we have to bestow commendation on Mr. Stuart for the manner in which he sustained the part of *Kent*; and on Mr. Howe for his *Edmund*, which was a rough and vigorous impersonation. Mrs. Warner made the *Goneril*, and made the most of an unthankful rôle.

The plaudits of the audience were vehement and frequent; and the principal performers were called before the curtain, after Mr. Macready and Mrs. Warner.

LYCEUM.

On Saturday, a new farce, from the pen of Mr. Bayle Bernard, under the title of "A Practical Man," was produced, which, like all the pieces of the writer, has great merit. The title itself is ironical—the so-called practical man being, in fact, a speculator—of so much energy, however, as to override the legal profession itself with attempts to put his theories into operation. The hero's name is *Cloudestley*, and he is embodied by Mr. Charles Mathews, who bustles through the part with his usual animation and cleverness. It is as a client without means that *Cloudestley* becomes so troublesome to one lawyer, that he transfers him over to another, Mr. *Rockstone* (Mr. Granby), who, unfortunately for himself, undertakes, for a bribe of five hundred pounds, to get "the universal genius" a situation. Mr. *Rockstone* soon has enough of *Cloudestley*, who pounces in upon him at his busiest time, regardless of all other appointments which the solicitor may have, and asserting his own claims on attention with the greatest volubility and *nonchalance*. Having been desired to write down his qualifications, *Cloudestley* unsets everything in the office in search of pens and paper; and being left alone, sends his solicitor's clients on fantastic errands. Nothing in the end remains for the poor lawyer to do but to purchase the absence of his visitor by a present of twenty pounds. A part so well adapted for Mr. Mathews's physique and style could not fail of being successful; and the whole affair was one of the liveliest and smartest pieces of extravagance that has yet emanated from its author's fertile conception.

ADELPHI.

"The Sons of Mars," a drama in three acts, is translated from a piece in which M. Bouffé played the part of the principal character—a juvenile *militaire*, devoted to Parisian *gracettes*, and a friend; the latter fortunate in his profession, having arrived at the dignity of a lieutenant, while the hero himself, a heedless youth, is left to fortune's chances. *Trin* is the name of this scapegrace, who is personated by Madame Celeste, and turns out in the end to be the brother of a noble lady—his mother, the first wife of a Colonel Derville, being dead. The piece is of the most free and easy character, both in structure and dialogue. The whole *dramatis personæ* are involved in a medley of heterogeneous circumstances, perfectly irreconcilable, but, giving occasion for broad contrasts, and Paul-Bedford levithian gambollings, which to an Adelphi audience are the all-in-all of a new farce, made the present perfectly successful.

MADAME SONTAG.—The ruling *prima donna*, Madame Sontag, with Thalberg, the two Lablaches, Beletti, and Calzolari, have made perhaps the most fruitful *tournée* ever undertaken. The cholera, which here and there resisted their first enterprises, no longer militating against them, every week their success has increased. At Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bath, Bristol, Plymouth, Worcester, Exeter—all places where they have sung within the last twenty days—their success has been entire. Madame Sontag has astonished her provincial auditors by her extraordinary execution. She has, however, still more completely won their hearts by the pathos and chaste simplicity with which she has sung English ballads, such as "Sweet home." The party is at present at Norwich, where their prospects appear highly auspicious.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—The whole of the Prussian line infantry is about to receive a new organisation, or rather change, of brigades and garrisons. The 40 regiments, consisting each of three battalions, will form 16 brigades, each of two regiments, or six battalions, excepting the 2d, 15th and 18th brigades, to be quartered at Dantzic, Cologne, and Trèves, which will consist of three regiments each, leaving five regiments (15 battalions) for the garrison of Luxembourg and Mayence. Two brigades form a division, two divisions a *corps d'armée*, exclusive of the 15 battalions in the federal garrisons, which, in case of need, could form the 17th and 18th brigades. The line cavalry is divided into sixteen brigades, each of two regiments, forming eight divisions (exclusive of the guards), one division attached to each *corps d'armée*. The artillery is similarly organised, and consists of eight divisions, each division of two brigades; each brigade of two batteries of eight field-pieces each, and a reserve brigade per division, giving 48 field-pieces per division, with two batteries for each division of cavalry, so that a *corps d'armée*, without reserves, may be taken at 23,000 infantry, 2400 sabres of lancers, and 64 field-pieces, including the reserve par.

STRANGE VISITOR AT A BALL.—In the middle of the dancing at the Inglewood hunt ball, at Penrith, a rat, charmed by the music, came down the chimney, and took his stand in the centre of the room; ladies hurried away in pale dismay, and gentlemen looked queer as the intruder, apparently unconcerned, gazed at the frightened beauties who had receded from his presence. "Fetch a terrier, close the door," said Sir George Musgrave, "and let us have a hunt." A terrier was brought in, and a first-rate chase followed; but, unfortunately, the chimney was left open, and the game escaped.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

THE NEW NAVIGATION ACT.—The Commissioners of the Customs having approved of new forms of certificate of the registry of British ships and owners' declarations, under the provisions of the 18th and 19th sections of the act 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 29, the following is a copy of the new certificate:—"This is to certify, that ——— having made and subscribed the declaration required by law, and having declared that ———, together with ———, sole owners (in the proportions below specified) of the ship or vessel called the ———, of ———, which is of the burthen of ——— tons, and whereof ——— is master, and that the said ship or vessel was ———; and ——— having certified to us that the said ship or vessel has ——— decks, and ——— masts; that her length from the inner part of the main stem to the fore part of the stern-post aloft is ——— feet and ——— tenths, her breadth in midships is ——— feet and ——— tenths, her depth in hold at midships is ——— feet and ——— tenths; that she is ——— rigged, with a ——— bowsprit; is stern-built, has ——— galleries, and ——— head; that the framework and ——— is ———; and that she is a steamer propelled by ———, with an engine room ——— feet ——— tenths in length, and ——— tons; and the said subscribing owners having consented and agreed to the above description, and having caused sufficient security to be given, as is required by the said act, the said ship or vessel called the ——— has been duly registered at the port of ———, this ——— day of ———, in the year 18— (Signed) A. B., Collector and Comptroller." This is to be accompanied by a specification (as required in the certificate) of the names of the several owners mentioned in such certificate, and the number of sixty-four shares held by each owner.

COUNTRY NEWS.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF WORKS OF ART AND INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—On Tuesday a meeting was held in the Guildhall, Norwich, at which a deputation of members of the Society of Arts—viz. Mr. C. Dilke and Captain Ibbotson—attended, having been commissioned by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to explain his views respecting the contemplated exhibition of works of art and industry of all nations, and furnished the requisite information accordingly. The council-chamber was quite filled by the more influential inhabitants of the city, including the Mayor (S. Bignold, Esq.), the Sheriff (R. Chamberlin, Esq.), the Marquis of Dorset, M.P., Major-General Sir R. J. Harvey, K.C.B., Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., Edmund Wedehouse, Esq., M.P., the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. A. Bath Power, Rev. J. Crompton, and a large number of other gentlemen. Resolutions to the following effect were agreed to:—1st. That the meeting viewed with great satisfaction the interest which his Royal Highness Prince Albert evinced in favour of the arts and manufactures, not only of this country, but of all nations, and desired to express its opinion unanimously in favour of the great Exhibition. 2ndly. That the meeting was satisfied that a Royal Commission was the tribunal the most competent to give general satisfaction in distributing the prizes which such an Exhibition offered. A local committee was then formed, for the purpose of corresponding with the Society of Arts in London, and giving effective co-operation in a great and comprehensive design, proposed to take place in 1851.

THE PROPOSED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT LIVERPOOL.—It is stated that the requisition to the Mayor, desiring his worship to call a town's meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a General Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, has been numerously and most respectfully signed, and that it will be presented in the course of a few days. The proposal is warmly supported by merchants engaged in every trade, and by all political parties without distinction; and, under such auspices, it can hardly fail to arrive at a successful issue.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—Meetings of the branch associations continue to be held in the various districts in the country, and in and near the metropolis. On Monday evening there was one held at Greenwich, of the usual character. On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Southampton was held at the Victoria Assembly Rooms, when a deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, which consisted of Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P. (President of the Association), B. M. Wilcox, Esq. (one of the members for the borough), and George Thompson, Esq., M.P., gave full explanations of the character, objects, and prospects of the movement, all of which have been already frequently published. They were accompanied by a large number of the most active reformers of the town, amongst whom were the Sheriff of the borough (Mr. Richard Andrews, who presided), the Revs. A. McLaren and Thomas Morris, Mr. Alderman Brooks, Councilors Clark, Tucker, Aldridge, Eliyett, Payne, Buchan, Morse, and Copeland, T. L. Harman, Esq., &c. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting having been agreed to, a commission was appointed for the formation of a local auxiliary association.

SAFFRON WALDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Walden on Saturday, when there was a large exhibition of stock, and a number of prizes and rewards were distributed to the poor of the counties of Essex, Herts, and Cambridge. A party of upwards of 120 afterwards sat down to dinner in the Agricultural Hall, Lord Braybrooke presiding, supported by Earl Nelson, Lord C. Hervey, Dr. Buckland, Dean of Westminster, and many of the local gentry and clergy.

WEST SURREY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the West Surrey Agricultural Association took place, at Guildford. The proceedings commenced at nine o'clock in the morning, with a ploughing-match on two fields belonging to Col. Delap and Mr. W. Taylor, adjoining the Ripley turnpike-road, which were to be ploughed five inches deep and no more. At eleven o'clock there was lunch on the ground. At one o'clock prizes were given to old and meritorious servants. The judges then gave their awards in the ploughing-match, and the competitors were regaled with a plentiful repast. The prizes varied from £3 down to 10s. The champion stakes were the highest, given by Mr. Currie, M.P.; and, singularly enough, they were won by a ploughman in that gentleman's employ. The members of the Association subsequently dined together at the White Hart Hotel. About 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was filled by Mr. Lanny Arthur Cosmaker; and amongst the gentlemen present were Lord Egmont, Mr. H. Drummond, M.P.; Mr. J. W. Evelyn, M.P.; Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P.; Mr. H. Currie, M.P., &c. The speeches were of the ordinary Protectionist character.

THE STOUR VALE ARCHERS.—(From a Correspondent.)—This newly-established but flourishing club wound up their first season with a grand field-day on Tuesday last, the 23d of October, when prizes were awarded to the following ladies and gentlemen:—Miss L. Woodward (first lady), Miss Barber, Miss Cole, Miss Talbot; Mr. G. Woodward (Captain), Mr. Crump (Lieutenant), Mr. Pemberton Talbot, and Mr. G. Bird. The day was pleasantly terminated by a ball at the Assembly-Rooms, Kidderminster, gallantly given by the bachelors of the Club. The company numbered about 120, and the dancing was kept up until a late hour. Although this club has been but so recently formed, it already can number nearly 100 members; among whom are Lord Ward, Lord Lytton, and most of the aristocracy, clergy, and gentry of Kidderminster and its neighbourhood. At the last field-day of the club, on the 30th of August, Lord Ward distributed the badges to the most successful shots. The badges are worked in silver, and mounted on crimson and green velvet. In the centre is the monogram S.V.A., the initials of the club, with the forester's bugle, the Kidderminster arms, and a floriated border. They were made by Manning, of Worcester, from a design by Mr. Edward Bradley, of Kidderminster.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED CRYPT AT CHESTER.—The ancient crypt, which has been recently discovered by Messrs. Powell and Edwards, ironmongers, of the city of Chester, is of an oblong form, running from east to west. The following are its dimensions, viz.:—Length, 42 feet; breadth, 15 feet 3 inches; height, from the surface of the floor to the intersection of the groining of the roof, 14 feet. The crypt was partially lighted through the upper part of the west end, in which there are three small windows, divided by stone mullions, and protected by iron bars. The upper part of the groining on the centre window appears to have been cut away to admit of light, the back earth having been excavated. On examining the intersections of the groins, marks were discovered by the lead in the stone-work that a couple of lamps had been used for lighting. The entrance to the east end is by a flight of steps, cut out of the rock, of three feet. On the south side is an Anglo-Norman Gothic doorway, which is attained by three circular steps, and forms an outlet within its inner and outer wall by another flight of steps to the surface above the building. The architecture is Anglo-Norman Gothic, and the groins are of the third class of groining, which came into common use about the year 1180, and was succeeded by the next class of groins in the year 1280; so that if we date the roof as being erected about the year 1230, we shall not be far from the era of its real construction.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.—At one o'clock on Saturday morning last a boiler explosion of the most fearful description took place at the brewery of Messrs. Halsall, Segar, and Co., Bevington-bush, Liverpool. There were on the premises at the time of the accident, Mr. George Segar, a partner in the brewery; Thomas Worthington, and Mr. Langton. The boiler was on the basement-story, and as Mr. Segar was trying the liquor, and the two men filling a sack of malt, the explosion took place. The interior of the building, is destroyed; timber, vats, cisterns, &c., thrown about in all directions. The whole of the building which was immediately over the boiler is laid in ruins, and a large cistern, which stood on the upper story, is capsized. The sheds and houses adjoining have all been unroofed, and fourteen cottages which immediately adjoined the brewery have been much damaged. At the time of the accident the inhabitants of these places were all in their beds, and, aroused from their slumbers, they ran about the streets in a state of nudity, until they found shelter in the houses of their neighbours. One poor fellow, who, with his wife and six children slept in an attic, was completely covered by the ruins of the roof which had been blown off. He was injured, but not seriously, and one of his children wounded its leg in descending the staircase. Mr. Segar and the two men were completely buried in the ruins of the buildings. When the public began to explore the ruins, they heard Worthington calling out. He was with difficulty dragged from beneath a load of bricks, beams, and utensils. Strange to say, he was very little hurt; but Langton, who was lying close by him, had his shoulder dislocated and his nose cut off. Searching a little further, one of the officers called out, "Here is a dead man!" "I am not dead," said a faint voice. The officers soon liberated Mr. Segar, but it was found he was seriously hurt, a large portion of his scalp being injured, and various bruises on other parts of his body. He was at once removed, and with the other men, placed under medical treatment. The scalp on Mr. Segar's head was turned up to the size of a man's hand. The very line from the building got between the scalp and the skull, but, having been cleaned, he is now progressing favourably.

THE ATTEMPTED PARICIDE AT CHISWICK.—Henry Bathurst Monkhouse was brought up again on Wednesday, before the magistrates at Chiswick; but his father not being sufficiently recovered to appear in court, the prisoner was again remanded for a week.

THE GAME LAWS.—At the Suffolk Quarter Sessions, at Bury, on Tuesday last, a gaol report was presented, by which it appeared that the number of persons committed to prison in that locality for offences under the Game-laws, in 1848, was 97, whilst in 1849 the number had increased to 107. Their support in confinement must form a heavy item in the county rates.

THE THIRD DRAGON GUARDS, NOTTINGHAM.—The whole of the refractory men of this regiment were on Saturday night reported to be in barracks, and about fourteen still remained in the guard-house, the remaining prisoners having been summarily disposed of on Friday and Saturday. The colonel, Earl Cathcart, having reviewed the whole of the troops, and inquired into the late disturbances, applications have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, for three general, and six district courts-martial.

ESCAPE OF THREE CONVICTS.—On Saturday morning, shortly before eleven o'clock, three prisoners, who were employed in the foundry department of the Royal Arsenal, made their escape from that establishment by scaling the wall that divides that part of the arsenal from Warren-lane. The men were employed in the foundry, and contrived to remove some tiles from the top of a building, from which their escape over the wall was comparatively easy. An immediate alarm was raised, but, though several persons saw them shortly after, they effected their escape; and, though they were in their prison dress, nothing had been heard of them up to a late hour on Saturday afternoon. The names of the prisoners are—Joseph Palmer, aged 26, 5 feet 7 inches high; Mark Thompson, aged 33, 5 feet 9 inches high; and John McGough, alias Ashworth, aged 20, 5 feet 5 inches high.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

The opposition with which the proposed new regulations in the Post-office have been met in the metropolis, continues still to manifest itself more or less in public meetings.

On Wednesday there was a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, held on the subject, at the School-rooms, South-street, at which the chair was taken by the Rev. H. Howarth, rector of the parish. Speeches condemnatory of the alleged desecration of the Sabbath were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kettley, Rev. Mr. Nepean, &c.; and the following resolution having been passed, a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject was agreed to:—"That this meeting views with the utmost sorrow and disapprobation the recent order for performing ordinary week-day work on Sunday at the General Post-office, without any plea of justifiable necessity, thereby giving countenance, by public authority, to the profanation of the Lord's day."

On the same day a special general meeting of the members of the Friendly Society of Dealers in Newspapers was held at the News Exchange, Fleet-street, to adopt a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury against the new arrangement, when there was adopted a memorial stating that they had "reason to fear that the proposed measure will open the way ultimately to a far more extensive receipt and delivery of letters, and probably of newspapers, than is at present contemplated." And that they, "engaged in a trade requiring incessant attention, and considerable mental and bodily exertion, deprecated any addition to their present arduous employment," and prayed their Lordships to rescind the order alluded to. A different view of the matter is taken in the provinces.

MEMORIAL IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.—The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have unanimously agreed upon a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, in support of the changes proposed to be introduced into the Post-office regulations, by which the amount of Sunday labour will be so greatly diminished. In this document the memorialists, after pointing out the injustice inflicted on merchants in the provinces by the old system, which gave a day's priority of intelligence to London houses, thus conclude:—"Convinced that the present system of detaining letters is, by its injustice and cruelty, a grosser infraction of the decalogue than will be the proposed alteration, and that the measure contemplated by her Majesty's Postmaster-General is not only most wise and necessary, but will actually diminish the amount of Sunday labour now required; your memorialists earnestly pray that the proposed transmission of letters for the country by the Sunday evening's mail from London may be resolutely adhered to."

In Birmingham, the Town-council have agreed to a memorial in favour of the Government plan; whilst, on the other hand, a very influential requisition has been presented to the Mayor, requesting him to call a public meeting for the purpose of memorialising the Treasury to put an end to all labour whatever connected with the Post-office on a Sunday throughout the country. To this extreme plan, a very strong opposition has been raised by a large mass of the inhabitants.

THE OPERATION OF THE NEW SYSTEM.—Within the last few days, returns have been received at the General Post-office, showing the great extent to which Sunday labour will be diminished in the country post-offices by the measures about to be brought into operation. In more than two hundred offices, at least one delivery on the Sunday will be abolished; and in many cases the abolition will extend to two, or even three deliveries. This change alone will liberate several hundred officers. Of the regular post-offices alone there are nearly 500 where the time of duty on Sunday will be reduced, the average reduction being nearly four hours. The returns do not yet include the sub-offices where there will be a decrease of duty; but of these there must be some thousands. These facts are sufficient to give some idea of the large number of persons who will be either partially or wholly released in the country offices from the performance of duty on Sunday; while the small addition to the force in the London office required by the measures which will effect this great reduction will consist entirely of volunteers, and not, as has been asserted, of persons acting under compulsion. Their work, too, as has already been stated, will be so arranged as not to infringe on the hours of divine service.

The following reply to the memorial of the Lord's Day Observance Society was received on Thursday:—

"General Post-office, Oct. 24, 1849.
Sir, I am commanded by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and to acquaint you, in reply, that her Majesty's Government intend to carry into execution the measure to which you refer, as one which is calculated to lessen Sunday labour in the Post-office service throughout the country in general, and to afford important accommodation to the public.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
Joseph Wilson,
Lord's Day Observance Society, 14, Chatham-place.
J. TILLEY, Assist.-Sec."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

At the York meeting of the various delegates from shareholders in the York, NEWCASTLE, and BREWICK, eight gentlemen were nominated as recommended to form the new board—Messrs. G. Leeman, York; J. Leechman, Glasgow; W. L. Wharton, Dryburn; D. McLaren, Edinburgh; J. Kipling, Darlington; J. Hodgson, Newcastle; N. Plews, Darlington; and W. R. Hunter, Newcastle. The question as to the selection of one or three managing directors was left to the half-yearly meeting in February. The fifth and concluding report of the committee of investigation has been published since our last. We must remind our readers that the former reports detailed the payment of calls by Mr. Hudson, on Sunderland Dock shares with the funds of the company; his secret appropriation of extension shares and their premiums; his sales in iron to the company; and the retention of the moneys drawn for land and other purposes. The present document shows, that, from the commencement of the company in 1844, down to the retirement of Mr. Hudson, the half-yearly accounts were all regularly falsified, amounting altogether to £121,924; working charges being made to capital account, debts being left unpaid, debts being sometimes assumed, and traffic accounts being over-stated. Thus, by maintaining large dividends, Mr. Hudson realised increased profits, by the sale of the shares which he took from the company for his own benefit. The officials were directed to amend the traffic returns "according to order," which Mr. Hudson stated was "to make things pleasant" before they passed into the auditor's hands. On the Great North of England purchase account he had absorbed £26,855, which he refunded in March. The other monies on the Sunderland Dock, the committee trust, will also be restored. The net earnings from June 1848 to June 1849 were about 4 per cent.; and for the half-year ending June 1849, they were about 3½ per cent. The working expenditure is about 4½ per cent. The earnings should be set apart to refund what has been improperly divided; leaving a reserve of £7968. The calls in arrear are £120,834, and suffice for all present expense. There are still deficiencies in the one department of £1000 unexplained. The shareholders are recommended to adhere to the settlement suggested in the Great North of England purchase. The leasing of the Newcastle and Carlisle and Maryport and Carlisle, is to be declined, but the purchase of shares in the West Durham is advised. The next half year's earnings will be larger, but the capital will be increased, and allowance must be made to renew the permanent way. Considerable reductions may be expected, and augmented traffic, when better attended to.

There is a point at issue between the directors of the York and NORTH MIDLAND and the committee of investigation, respecting the retaining the present chairman, Mr. Meek, in his seat. The committee advise that as he is a director of the Great Northern, his interests are not wholly centered in the York and North Midland, but the directors defend his keeping the chairmanship, from his acknowledged ability.

The works of the CORK and BANDO, from Ballinassig station to this city, are contracted for, and will employ a vast number of labourers in the neighbourhood, as in twelve months the line is to be open to the public.

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN have offered to the SCOTTISH CENTRAL 50 per cent. on the mileage of all goods brought on to their lines. The working expenses are about 40 per cent.; but the above offer falls short of the original 7 per cent. guarantee.

The Leeds shareholders of the OXFORD, WORCESTER, and WOLVERHAMPTON have been concocting measures for the removal of the present directors. A special meeting is to be summoned in London for the same purpose.

Railway shareholders will be glad to learn in spite of the present depreciation of their property, that the aggregate traffic on the railways of the United Kingdom for the current year shows a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1848. The published total receipts from January to September, 1849, amounted to £28,366,540; corresponding period of 1848, £27,500,680, showing increase of £865,860. An average dividend between 3 and 4 per cent. per annum may safely be predicted on the whole railway capital of the kingdom.

The works of the tunnel at Oakingates being completed, the SHERWSBURY and BIRMINGHAM is now ready for opening, which will probably take place on the 1st.

THE SOUTH WESTERN EXTENSION into Windsor will be ready, it is thought, in three weeks, the foundation for the bridge over the Thames having been secured.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel arrived at Drayton Manor on Friday last, from Scotland, having staid some days with Sir James and Lady Graham at Netherby, en route to Tamworth.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS FAMILY.—M. Vavin, the liquidator of the debts of the civil list, has addressed a letter to the Paris journals, giving an account of the progress made in the settlement of the claims against the ex-royal family. Two instalments, each of 20 per cent., have been paid to the artists, the builders, purveyors, workmen, &c. All creditors for sums below 3500. have been, or are about to be, paid in full; and those of between 3500. and 10000. will also be paid off in a very short time. Arrangements have been made, and the funds reserved to pay off in full before the end of the year all the creditors of Madame Adelaide without exception. The creditors for estates purchased have been also called on to come and receive 40 per cent. on the amount due to them. The letter states that the creditors who are not included in the above division are the State, the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, and the house of Messrs. Rothschild. The letter also calls on all those creditors who by error or omission have not been included in the above distributions to send in their claims, which would have immediate attention.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

K to Q B 1th (ch) K to his 5th
 3. Q takes B P (ch) K takes Q
 5. Kt to K R 5th (ch) K takes Kt
 6. P to K 4th—Mate.

PROBLEM No. 301.
 An admirable piece of Chess strategy, by HERR KLING.
 BLACK.

WHITE.
 White plays, and gives mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE
 BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.
 WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).
 45. Kt to K 5th P to K R 4th
 Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.
 Brilliant example of the Pawn and two moves attack, won by Mr. E. Cronhelm, at Halifax, of Mr. Harrwitz. (Mr. H. giving the odds.)
 (Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. E. C.) 1. P to K 4th 2. P to Q 4th 3. Q Kt to Q B 3d 4. P to K B 4th 5. Kt to K B 3d 6. B to Q Kt 5th 7. B takes Kt (ch) 8. P to K R 3d 9. Q takes B	BLACK (Mr. H.) P to Q 3d K Kt to K B 3d B to K Kt 5th Kt to Q B 3d P to Q R 3d P takes B B takes Kt P to K 3d	WHITE (Mr. E. C.) 10. P to K 5th 11. Kt to K 4th (a) 12. P to Q B 4th 13. Castles 14. B to K 3d (b) 15. Kt to K Kt 5th 16. Q takes Q B P (ch) 17. P takes B 18. P to K Kt 6th (c)	BLACK (Mr. H.) Kt to Q 4th B to K 2d Kt to Q Kt 5th Kt to Q B 7th Kt takes Q R B takes Kt K to his 2d Kt to Q B 7th
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And Black resigned.

(a) White has managed his opening capitally; and his play from this point to the end is of the highest order.
 (b) Daring, but the proper style, nevertheless, with so fine a position.
 (c) The *coup de grace*, and dealt in a manner worthy of Greco himself.

CHESS ENIGMAS.
 No. 491.—By Mr. G. S. JELlicoe, of Oxford.
 White: K at Q B 7th, Q at K R 3d, R at K R 6th, Bs at K Kt 7th and Q R 6th, Ps at Q 2d and Q R 3d.
 Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K B 7th, Rs at K Kt 8th and Q Kt 8th, B at Q B 3d, Kt at K 2d, Ps at Q 4th and 5th.
 White to play, and mate in five moves.
 No. 492.—From the *Deutscher Schachzeitung*.
 White: K at his Kt 3d, Q at K 8, Rs at K B 5th and Q Kt 5th, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at K Kt 6th, Ps at K Kt 2d and K B 4th.
 Black: K at his 3d, Q at her B 2d, Rs at Q R 4th and K 4th, Bs at Q 2d and 3d, Kt at Q B 6th, Ps at K Kt 2d and Q B 3d.
 White to play, and mate in four moves.

CURIOSITIES OF BROCKLEY HALL.

A *sale* by auction of somewhat lengthy character is now in progress at Brockley Hall, late the residence of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, Esq.; and as some of the items are of ancient date, and some of historic, or presumed historic interest it is our duty to chronicle the event, and to illustrate a few of the leading Curiosities.

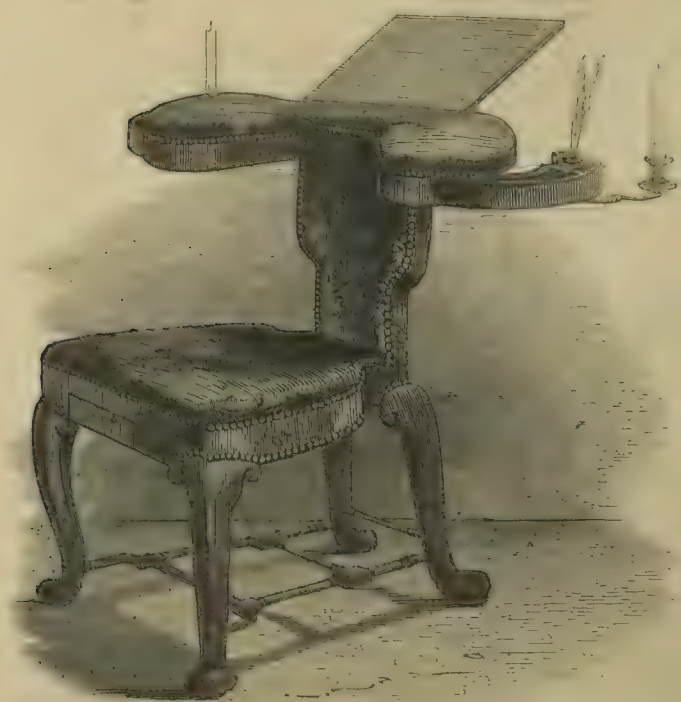
One of our Engravings represents the frame of a pier-glass, magnificently carved, gilt, and evidently the work of a first-rate artist, both as to design and execution. This frame, which formed lot 26 of the sale, once graced the walls of old Buckingham House; but the regal insignia at the top would show it was one of the decorations introduced into the house after it became Royal property. The glass was purchased by Mr. Walesby, of Old Bond-street, for £12 12s. Within the frame we have given a view of Brockley Hall, showing its principal front. It has no architectural pretensions, and, in fact, is a tasteless specimen of architecture.

Amongst the rarities are a bed and chair, once the property of the Emperor Napoleon. They are of the peculiar form of such pieces of household furniture introduced at the early part of the present century, and known as the style of the Empire, in which the affectation of classic taste is eminently conspicuous, as is also the squareness of outline in the chairs especially, so distinguishable from the ornate and flowing outline of the styles which prevailed before the Revolution. These *meubles* were from Malmesbury.

The identical chair of the poet Gay is a pleasing relic, and very curious specimen of ingenious adaptation of means to an end, forming not merely a seat, but also a desk for writing on, a cabinet to hold papers, and a complete receptacle for the holding of pens, ink, &c., and at the same time having sconces for candles. The accompanying illustration shows the originality of these several appliances to produce the above combination. Under the arms of the chair are drawers, with the necessary implements for writing; each drawer turns on a pivot, and has attached to it a brass candlestick. A leaf, or flap of wood, may be raised at pleasure. Under the seat is a drawer for books or paper, and behind it is a secret drawer, in which were found some MSS.; and amongst the papers said to have been found in the drawer was a commission appointing a relative of Gay's to a post in the army. The drawer is ingeniously fastened by a small bolt, not perceivable till the larger drawer is removed. The chair is made of very fine-grained dark-coloured mahogany; the seat, back, and arms stuffed, and covered with brown leather, ornamented with brass nails. The chair, considering its antiquity, is in pretty good repair. Some years since, this curious relic was sold among some of the effects of a lady named Williams, niece of the Rev.



VIEW OF BROCKLEY HALL.



CHAIR OF THE POET GAY.

Joseph Baller, and who, by a previous marriage had been the wife of the Rev. Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, near Barnstaple. The families of Fortescue and Baller were, by marriage, related to Gay; his sisters, Catharine Baller and Johanna Fortescue, inheriting his property at his decease. After Mrs. Williams's death, this chair came into possession of Mr. Clarke, of High-street, Barnstaple, and, at his demise, again passed under the auctioneer's hammer.

In another of our illustrations, a group of furniture, is represented a beautiful chair of ebony, most exquisitely carved, said to have come from Cardinal Wolsey's palace of Esher, in Surrey. This tradition, however, is of very doubtful authenticity. A pair of chairs similar to that engraved realised twenty-four pounds. A settee and high-backed chair, covered in damask, in the same illustration, are said to have come from Naseby Abbey, and to have belonged to King Charles I. The first portion of their history may be quite correct; the latter, most assuredly, is not so, as the articles bear the stamp of the period of William III. There were several of these chairs in the sale. A carved high-backed chair in the same engraving represents one of a set of four which tradition says formerly belonged to the celebrated philosopher, Locke; and, in this instance, the popular history is very likely to be correct, as there was not the same temptation to romance respecting the furniture of a philosopher that there would be respecting the furniture and fittings of a mansion once, perhaps, tenanted by the unfortunate Charles I.



GROUP OF FURNITURE.



ANTIQUE BRONZE HEAD OF DIANA.



ANCIENT CHAIR.

A small sepulchral head-rest of ancient Egyptian workmanship is introduced in the foreground of the illustration; but we must observe, that the head-rest for the sake of more conveniently displaying it, is made considerably larger, in proportion to the chairs than it ought to have been.

Amongst other items of the sale, were four state chairs, gilded, of peculiar form; two lions serving, instead of legs, to support the seats; and a double-headed eagle, with outspread wings, forming the back. The quaintness of form of these pieces of furniture, and their unique appearance, made them striking objects in the sale. On the body of the eagle, in the backs of the chairs, is a shield, mantled and helmeted, and bearing a crest; and these armorial insignia were attributed to one Strongbow, Earl of Clare; but, on inquiry, we find that Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, who was Earl of Pembroke, instead of Clare, bore a very different device on his shield, and our suspicion has, therefore, been strengthened, that the chairs belonged to some foreign potentate, probably German. In our opinion, all the chairs are not of the same date of workmanship, though all are equally bold, perhaps coarse, in the style of carving, as two of them were clamped and fastened by iron plates underneath. The gilding, we were given to understand, was a recent piece of ornamentation. Two of these chairs fetched £8 10s.

Another illustration represents the bronze head of Diana, found in Bath many years ago, on a spot where a temple is supposed to have stood: it was formerly in the possession of Mr. Thomas Barker, an artist, at Bath, many of whose pictures are in the collection at Brockley; and before Mr. Barker had it, Mr. Prince Hoare was its possessor. There is a peculiar expression in the features, something of wildness in the eye, the mouth open a little, and showing the teeth above and below; the head is slightly raised; the hair is kept back under a band, except two large locks in the front, which fall back and over the top of the head somewhat like horns. There is a want of finish and rotundity about it, which carries some proof of its antiquity, which one is almost inclined to doubt from its wonderful preservation. The piece immediately under the neck is stone—the lower base of white marble.

An antique oval cup with handle and foliage in relief, sculptured from one mass of chalcidony, is also given in our engraving, in front of the head of Diana. This was once in the collection of Mr. Beckford.

There were many other nic-knacks of different kinds in Mr. Pigott's sale, but many were of doubtful importance or character: a curious and antique bronze lot 17), a Minotaur, was purchased by Mr. Walesby for £11.

Very few of the pictures were of any great value as works of art; a great number are by an artist of some note in his day, the late Thomas Barker, of Bath.

JOHN HUNTER.—A new Portrait of this celebrated anatomist, and father of modern British Surgery, John Hunter, the munificent founder of the well-known Hunterian Museum, has just appeared, under the auspices of the Royal College of Surgeons. It is a lithograph executed in Magnire's best style, from a drawing by the late Sir Nathaniel Holland, made for Sir Everard Home, and lately presented to the College by his son, Captain Sir E. Home, Bart. Appended to the Portrait is a *fac simile* of Hunter's autograph, from a letter in the possession of Mr. Stone, the librarian of the College. Persons who are yet able to give an opinion, pronounce the likeness to be excellent. It is published at a low price, to place it within the reach of every member of the medical profession, and every admirer of so great a man as John Hunter.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Mr. Wyld, of Charing-Cross East, has just opportunely issued a Chart of the North Circumpolar Regions, engraved from the Admiralty surveys. The discoveries of Ross, Parry, Franklins, and Richardson, Beechey, back, Dean and Simpson, and Rae, are denoted by various colours; and the supposed position of the missing Expeditions is marked. The sketch is appropriately dedicated to Lady Franklin.

The Duke of Bedford is building a set of model cottages, for his labourers, near the entrance of Tavistock. They are constructed on the plan communicated by his Grace to the Royal Agricultural Society some time ago, and will be a credit to the landlord and the estate.

CHETTLE CHURCH, DORSET.

The parish and manor of Chettle lies on the high-road from London, between Salisbury and Dorchester, six miles from Blandford, and forms part of the celebrated Cranbourne Chase. The whole of the parish and manor of Chettle was, for several generations the property of the Chaffin family, but has lately become the property of Edward Castleman, Esq., of Allandale House, Wimborne Minster, who has signalled his taking possession by a tasteful act of munificent spirit.

The parish church, which consisted of chancel, nave, tower, and south porch, had, with the exception of the tower, become dilapidated past repair. The chancel was of the oldest date, being of good late Decorated character of the early part of the reign of King Edward III.; the nave appears to have been of the same date, but was so incongruously repaired about the time of the early Stuarts, as to leave little of its original style remaining; the porch being the principal feature spared, although that had lost its gable-cross. The interior, however, had something artistic, in a very finely-carved pulpit of James I.'s time; and the pewing was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, about the same time that he built the Manor-house of Chettle. This church furniture is good *per se*, but was out of place in a church of the Decorated period.

The old edifice has been taken down, with the exception of the tower, which was erected just prior to the Reformation, and is very substantial. It will, therefore, be restored, and, with the addition of the high-pointed roof, will tolerably harmonize with the Church (as shown in the Engraving), which is now in course of erection, from the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Morris and Hebron, at the sole cost of Mr. Castleman, the owner of the property, and patron of the living.

The new Church will, in plan, comprise a chancel and nave and transepts, of late Decorated, of the same date as the chancel, the best feature of the old church. It will also be built of similar materials, viz. stone and flint, and will be covered with tiles. The inside roof will be open, and of fir stained. The floor of the chancel will be laid with encaustic tiles; several of the windows will be filled with stained glass; and the other interior fittings, as pulpit, font, open sittings, &c., will be in corresponding taste.



CHETTLE CHURCH, DORSET.

The carcass of the building is already in course of erection, by Mr. Barrett stone-mason, of Farnham, near Chettle, and Mr. Bugder, carpenter, of Wimborne Minster; Mr. Blake, surveyor, of the latter place, acting as superintendent of the works, under the control of the architects.

The substance of these details is quoted from a communication to the *Architect*.

THE ALFRED MEDAL.

THE Anglo-Saxon Jubilee, which we announced to be in contemplation, in our Journal of September 8, took place at Wantage, on Thursday, the anniversary of the birth of King Alfred the Great, the present being the thousandth year since that interesting event. The promoters of this historic festival are good men and true in the cause, and were not to be diverted from their joyous purpose. The celebration was very properly to commence with divine service in the parish church, to be followed by addresses and music in the Town Hall; a club procession to King Alfred's Well; distribution of food to the poor of Wantage; a public dinner at the Alfred's Head Inn; and a ball in the evening. The giant of our time, Steam, was to be pressed into the day's service—an ox being roasted whole by aid of the steam-engine; and the Great Western Railway authorities allowed all their trains (save one) to stop at the Faringdon-road station, a short distance from Wantage, the birthplace of the Anglo-Saxon King of a thousand years since.

With each dinner-ticket was given a Medal, struck by Mr. W. J. Taylor, of 33, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. It is a very creditable specimen of art, and is believed to be the only medal ever struck in honour of our Great King, Alfred. The portrait on the obverse has been collected from a comparison and a combination of the best authorities, including the rude and widely-varying effigies on coins, the bust at Oxford, and the engraving of Vertue. It exhibits the Royal, philosophic, and philanthropic countenance, deeply imbued with Christian virtues, and bearing the marks of premature age and personal suffering so appropriate to one who is recorded by his biographers to have never lived an hour without pain. An internal cancer is supposed to have been "the thorn in his flesh," which the piety of Asser declares to have been God's messenger of humility to Alfred's greatness. The diadem on the bust is copied from a manuscript illumination of the period, in the British Museum; and the lettering of the name is a fac-simile of that on the Ashmolean Jewel.



MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ALFRED JUBILEE AT WANTAGE.

The reverse, bearing a continued legend, "and his children" (according both with many ancient instances and our own modern money), shows how, after exactly a thousand years, "The British Empire, United States, and Anglo-Saxons everywhere," within the olive-wreath of peace, and under the hallowing influence of religion, can now all glory in the memory of Alfred, and feel a common brotherhood in commemorating their Father. A second reverse to the Medal, especially designed to promote international amity with our Transatlantic kindred, is in preparation.

The Commemoration will not pass away with the day; for its promoters have pledged themselves to aid in a plan for the erection of a Testimonial, at Wantage, to the memory of Alfred; and his wisdom is to be reflected in the spirit of our own times—the formation of a Mechanics' Institute.

Among other celebrations was the singing of "The Alfred Jubilee Song," of which the following is a verse:—

Anglo-Saxons! in love we met,
To honour a name we can never forget.
Father, and founder, and King of a race
That reigns and rejoices in every place;
Root of a tree that o'ershadows the earth,
First of a family blest from his birth,
Blest in this stem of their strength and their state,
Alfred the Wise, and the Good, and the Great!

CHORUS.
Hail to his Jubilee Day,
The day of a thousand years!

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF AN OLD PIER IN DOVER HARBOUR.—During the past week the workmen in the employ of the harbour authorities have been engaged in removing the remains of an ancient pier, which have been discovered in the interior of the harbour, near what is termed the Hardway, where vessels at low tide undergo repair. By the position of the wooden piles and stonework—the upper extremities of which have been unexpectedly exposed to view by the action of the recent easterly gales, having stripped the vicinity of the Hardway of a large portion of the shingle accumulated there—the pier must have been buried for several centuries under the quay which for many years was the site of the old Dover Castle Hotel and the Government storehouses, and which were removed four or five years ago to make way for the recent enlargement of the harbour.



SCENE FROM "ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA," AT SADLERS' WELLS THEATRE.

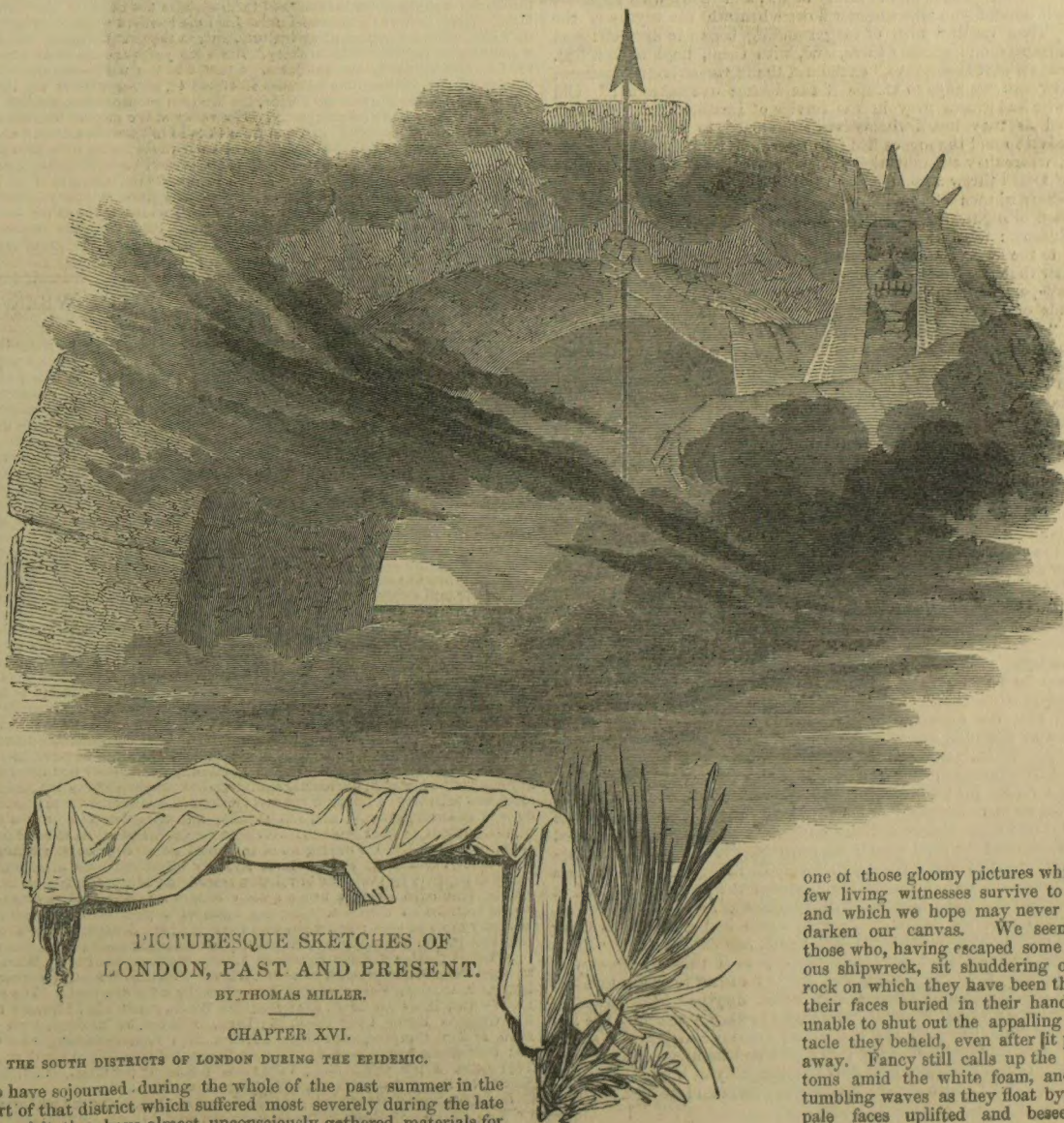
SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

ON Monday the tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" was revived. This magnificent play is a masterpiece of dramatic construction with the most difficult of subjects. Our admiration of it will increase if we compare it with Dryden's "All for Love," confessedly written in emulation (and a noble emulation it was) of the diviner Shakespeare. Dryden found it necessary to make *Antony* a weak man, so weak that, as Mr. Campbell has rightly observed, "any wanton might have seduced him." Shakespeare's Roman required the Egyptian Queen. The *Cleopatra* of Dryden, also, is even such a woman as his hero needed—no more; but the heroine of Shakespeare is a splendid creature, such as history has suggested to the imagination, such as was suitable to the lofty spirit, whose sense of beauty and taste for luxury had been cultivated into heroism. The persons of this wonderful drama are ideas—of voluptuous sublimity and gorgeous pleasure—gifted with almost divine capacities for enjoyment, having, as it were, the patent of heaven itself for the privilege; clothed gloriously in "barbaric pearl and gold;" and revelling in their own proper Elysium, like spirits delivered from legal restraints, and free to indulge the bent of their genius and the disposition of their nature, without hindrance either from gods or men. To maintain the action at this elevation, and yet to enable it to touch our human sympathies at innumerable points, required the Poet whose myriad-mindedness has been the wonder of philosophers and critics in exact proportion to the competency of their judgment for the due appreciation of the highest creative efforts. We are not surprised that such a work should have proved *caviare* to the general, public, and that there was a period when, as Campbell records, Dryden's play was infinitely preferred, having been "acted ten times oftener than Shakespeare's," though so decidedly inferior.

The management of this theatre have certainly endeavoured to put this "wonderful tragedy" of "Antony and Cleopatra" on the stage in the spirit in which it was composed. They have done their best to realise the past, and to bring the historic into actual presence. The Egyptian scenes are exceedingly *raisemblable*; that on board of *Pompey's* galley, with the banquetting sovereigns

of the world as drunk as cobblers, is exceedingly life-like. As it is managed, too, on the boards, it is rendered one of the most picturesque and exciting incidents in the representation. Mr. Phelps, in particular, aided the pictorial, by his well-studied bacchanalian attitudes, some of which were exceedingly fine. We may here mention that Mr. Phelps' make-up of the character of *Antony* was capital. The illusion was almost perfect; the actor could scarcely be recognised through the disguise. He played the character also with great spirit; neither was it lacking in the higher qualifications of histrionic art. *Antony's* passion—his infatuation—his absorption of being for and in that of *Cleopatra* was interpreted "excellent well." It was, indeed, a remarkable triumph over difficulties, and will go far to raise his reputation as an actor, which must increase just in proportion as he succeeds in delivering himself from mere individualities. Such characters as these break up a performer's mannerisms, and do him accordingly infinite good.

A similar effect was produced on Miss Glyn. In this almost impossible character of *Cleopatra* she put forth new energies, and exhibited a versatility of power which surprised those most acquainted with her style and the scope of her genius. She dared at once at that "infinite variety" of *Cleopatra's* character which "custom could not stale;" and realised the conception to an almost miraculous extent. She combined grace and dignity—all the fascination of a Vestris with the majesty of a Pasta; she was, as it were, the impersonation at once of the sublime and the beautiful. Critics who before doubted her capacity, were now astonished at the extent of her resources, and the grandeur of the results. Gorgeous in person, in costume, and in her style of action, she moved, the Egyptian Venus, Minerva, Juno—now pleased, now angry—now eloquent, now silent—capricious, and resolved, according to the situation and sentiment to be rendered. Withal she was classical, and her poses severely statuesque. Her death was sublime. With a magnificent smile of triumph, she is, as it were, translated to the shades, there to meet her imperial lover. Altogether, Miss Glyn's performance of *Cleopatra* is the most superb thing ever witnessed on the modern stage. At the end of the play she was called before the curtain; and, led on by Mr. Phelps, received the well-merited ovation of an over-crowded house



PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE SOUTH DISTRICTS OF LONDON DURING THE EPIDEMIC.

WE, who have sojourned during the whole of the past summer in the very heart of that district which suffered most severely during the late calamitous visitation, have almost unconsciously gathered materials for

one of those gloomy pictures which so few living witnesses survive to paint, and which we hope may never again darken our canvas. We seem like those who, having escaped some perilous shipwreck, sit shuddering on the rock on which they have been thrown, their faces buried in their hands, yet unable to shut out the appalling spectacle they behold, even after it passed away. Fancy still calls up the phantoms amid the white foam, and the tumbling waves as they float by, with pale faces uplifted and beseeching

hands; youth and beauty with her long hair unbound, and crisped with the boiling spray, while manly vigour buffets in vain with the billows, until darkness and destruction sweep over all; and we, like the mournful messenger in Job, "only escaped alone to tell thee."

The Land of Death in which we dwell was Newington, hemmed in by Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, and other gloomy parishes through which the pestilence stalked like a Destroying Angel in the deep shadows of the night, and the open noon of day, while in every street

There was nought but mourning weeds,
And sorrow and dismay;
Where burial met with burial still,
And jostled by the way.

Hogg.

The "Registrar-General" but gives an account of those who died—but marshals up the forces which have joined the ranks of Death—how and where they fell are briefly touched upon; but a description of the battle ground, with all those little accessories of moving light and shadow which enrich the picture, he leaves to other hands, for they come not within the compass of his graver duties. Though the task is far removed from a pleasant one, it is necessary that we should preserve some record of this eventful season in the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, so that in after-years, when our columns are referred to, a faithful photograph, taken at the true moment of time, may therein be found.

All day long was that sullen bell tolling—from morning to night it scarcely ceased a moment; for as soon as it had rung the knell of another departed spirit, there was a fresh funeral at the churchyard-gate, and again that "ding-dong" pealed mournfully through the sad and sultry atmosphere. Those who were left behind, too ill to join the funeral procession, heard not always the returning footsteps of the muffled mourners, for sometimes Death again entered the house while they were absent; and when they reached home they found another victim ready to be borne to the grave: then they sat down and wept in very despair. Death came no longer as of old, knocking painfully at the door of life, but strode noiselessly in, and before one was well aware, smote his victim—no one could tell how, for the strong man, who appeared hale and well one hour, was weak and helpless the next, and fell without knowing whence the blow came.

Little children were clothed suddenly in black, almost before they could reconcile themselves to the belief that they had lost their parents. Before they could well understand why their father slept so long, or was placed in a dark box, and carried out at the door in such haste, the mother had also ceased to live; and then they began to comprehend their loss, and wept bitterly to find themselves fatherless, motherless, and destitute. Some of these were so little, that they could but just repeat their prayers. Never more would they kneel at the feet of that dear, fond mother, as they had done but a night or two before; never more would those eyes beam on them again, or that sweet voice patiently instruct them, and, with a smile, repeat the words over and over again, until they knew them all by rote. Alas! they were the other night borne to a strange bed; a strange face bent over them—and, when they rose to kiss it, it turned away. Then the little orphans pressed each other more closely, and wept louder for the loss of their mother. At last, their sobbing subsided, though not until long after they had fallen asleep, perchance on the hard workhouse bed—even those who were before nursed so delicately that the cold wind had never visited their tender cheeks. Many such sudden changes as these have we met with; homes (in which one day happiness and comfort reigned; changed on the morrow to the abodes of sorrow, anguish, and naked destitution; or, by the end of the week, empty and closed!

Life and thought have gone away side by side,
Leaving door and windows wide;
Careless tenants they!
All within is dark as night: in the windows is no light,
And no murmur at the door, so frequent on its hinge before.

Close the door—the shutters close,
Or through the windows we shall see
The nakedness and vacancy
Of the deserted house.

TENNYSON.

In some houses, all died; and, after the dilapidated building had been closed a few days, other tenants took possession, and, in two or three of these changes, the new tenants also perished—the mercenary landlords never breathing a word about what had befallen the others. The putrid cess-pool and stagnant sewer still yawned and bubbled and steamed in the sunshine, and poisoned all who inhaled the deadly gases; and when but few human beings were left, an investigation took place, and the evil was removed. In several death-engendering courts, the whole of the inhabitants were driven out, and fresh shelter found for them until their wretched dwellings were purified.

So few at first escaped after they were attacked by the malignant and mysterious disease, that you looked upon them as persons who had trodden the confines of another world—as beings rescued from the jaws of death, and destined to accomplish some great mission. You gazed on them in awe and wonder. Those in the prime of life, and ruddy with apparent health, fell around you like summer flowers beneath the scythe of the mow. Then medical men of long standing began to drop off: you missed one here, and another there, and, with them, hope at last fled. "They cannot save themselves," exclaimed the terror-stricken populace; "then how can we hope to escape if the disease overtakes us?" Old nurses, who had grown grey in the service of Death, shrank back and shuddered as they heard themselves summoned to attend the sick. Thousands who had the means fled into the country and hastened to the sea-side, where they thought themselves secure; but the wings of the Angel of Death threw a melancholy shadow over the whole land.

Stout-hearted men who had families started suddenly from their sleep in the dead of night, if they only heard one of their children moaning in its slumber: words muttered in a dream were like a sharp icicle thrust into the heart, for they feared that the Destroyer had come—and they knew that he seldom retired without carrying off his victim. In old tavern-parlours, where the same company had assembled for years, the sounds of merriment were no longer heard. Men spoke to one another "with bated breath;" inquired who was dead, and who dying; and if some old acquaintance was but a few minutes behind his usual time, they sat gazing on his vacant chair in silence, or perchance one ventured to inquire in a whisper if he had been seen that night. Many shook hands at the tavern-doors, went home, and never met again. Four in the morning was a dreaded hour, and numbers no doubt died through fright who were attacked in the faint dawning of the day, for they believed that time to be fatal. In some streets five or six shops that stood together were closed—many were not opened again for several days. You saw the windows standing open day and night, but not a living soul stirred within those walls. Many who died were removed in the night: sometimes twenty were buried in one grave.

Then the cry arose that the churchyards were too full, that there was no longer any room for the dead. "I must find room, or I shall be ruined," exclaimed the sexton; "it cost me all I had in the world to get elected." The grave-digger threw down his spade, wiped the perspiration from his brow, and said, "Our occupation's gone." The cry increased—and then the incessant tolling of the bell ceased; for an order was issued, that the dead should no longer rot out the dead, or their sleep be broken, almost before the features had been effaced by slow decay. Then Death ceased to become his own avenger; for, when he found that the secrets of his dark dominions were no more to be laid bare to the open eye of day, he no longer smote those who trod reverentially on the verge of his territories. The streets were no longer darkened with funerals; you no longer saw men running in every direction, with coffins on their heads, knocking at doors, and delivering them with no more ceremony or feeling than the postman delivers his letters. The solemn hearse and the dark mourning-coach now moved slowly along, and the dead were borne away to green and peaceful cemeteries, far removed from the dwellings of the living. Nuisances were removed—sewers were cleansed—the abodes of the poor purified, and at last rendered habitable; and then "the plague was stayed."

It seemed as if the winds of Heaven, which had been driven away for want of breathing-room, came back again, and flapped their "healing" wings above the homes of mankind; as if they were weary of wandering over the houseless sea, and gladly returned to sweep through the lofty streets and open squares, from which they had been driven by the poison-traps which were set everywhere to destroy them. The sun again gladdened the day, and the round moon walked up the starry steep of Heaven; while the sky bared its blue bosom, and showed that the silvery clouds still slumbered there as tranquilly as if the Destroying Angel had never thrown his shadow betwixt earth and heaven.

Alas! the sun rose upon a shore strewn with wrecks, and blackened with the bodies of the dead. If the eye alighted upon the living, it everywhere settled upon a group of mourners. Death had gone like a gleaner through the land, and taken an ear from every field. Where before had stood a bed of flowers, one resting upon and supporting another, a bare and open gap was found; and, too often, the tallest, around which the rest clung, had withered, and fallen, and died. The place they had once known "would know them no more for ever." The young bride, before the honeymoon had waned, came forth in her widowed weeds. The first-born child came too late into the world to look on the face of its father. Sometimes, the young mother fell before her infant had seen the light: the opening rose and the unfolded bud perished together. Respectable families fell from a state of comfort to almost naked destitution in a single night, leaving no mark on the steps of the ladder of time, by which men rise or fall, but plunging headlong to the foot of it in a moment. Some had passed many years in faithful servitude, and at last attained the long-coveted promotion. The larger house, so often talked of, was taken; they entered, and so did Death: the father fell, and with him all their hopes for ever perished. Since that day the garden-roller has never been moved, and where the spade was thrust into the ground, when the improvements first commenced, there it rests; perchance the robin may alight upon the handle, and there chant his mournful anthem; but one branch is seen from the overhanging tree that darkened the drawing-room window, all the rest remain untouched, for the workmen have departed. The merry Christmas so often talked about, will be a mournful meeting within those walls. What at another period would have formed a little history of trial, patient endurance, slow change, and long-coming misfortune, was now accomplished almost as soon as one could say "It lightens."

None knew whence the Destroyer came, nor in what hidden corner he lurked. The Registrar for the district we are describing closes his return for Walworth, for the week ending Sept. 8, in the following words:—"It (the disease) has spread over the whole district—into almost every street—and taken persons of all classes, from the most respectable to the poorest." Men hunted for it in the unhealthy drain, and endeavoured to destroy the unwholesome vapour; they searched for it in what they drank, and hoped to get rid of it by boiling the water; they impregnated the air with lime, and in every court and alley you passed you inhaled the powerful chloride. Then a change was produced, and the returns of deaths gradually lessened every day, and those who for days and weeks dare not look into a newspaper, for fear of encountering those dark tables of death, were now eager to see the returns, and congratulate their neighbours on the daily decrease. "From the painless nature of the attack," says the same Registrar, "persons seemed to be unconscious how highly necessary it is that immediate attention should be paid to it." Thousands fell through this neglect, who, if the disease had first made its appearance attended by severe pain, would not have lost a single hour without seeking medical aid. Like a flood that slowly undermines a bank, and which the proprietor regards not when he sees so tiny a current dribbling and oozing through, and scarcely bowing the grass between which it trickles, so came the Destroyer—slowly and almost imperceptibly undermining the current of life, and eating out the foundations, until there needed but one mighty rush, and all was over beyond recovery, and the work of destruction was completed. A little precaution would have saved thousands of lives in London alone.

Let us, then, agitate for pure air and pure water, and break through the monopolies of water and sewer companies, as we would break down the door of a house to rescue some fellow-creature from the flames that raged within. It rests with ourselves to get rid of these evils; and scarcely one in a hundred will be foolhardy enough to oppose the sanitary measures which are already in motion. To aid these proposed improvements, we deemed it our duty to add to the "Picturesque Sketches of London" a brief but faithful description of the dreadful disease, which has caused almost every street in the metropolis to be hung in mourning.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT DUNFERMLINE.—During the re-laying of the floor of the Abbey Church, the workmen, a few days ago, came upon two massive stone coffins, lying side by side, and very near the spot where "the rude awart" of the original Abbey stood. The coffins were each hollowed out of one single block, with a circular space for the head. In one was found a body completely cased in leather; the other was full of dust. The leather casing was in excellent preservation, but the body within was completely gone, scarcely a little bone left. It was taken out carefully and cleaned, and was found to have been laced, like a pair of stays, all down the back and round the soles of the feet with much care.

THE MORMONS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Mormons, or Latter-day Saints, for a long time past have been leading a wandering sort of life, and, journeying westward, have suffered much in their fanatical pilgrimage. Expelled by force of arms from Missouri—driven by the outraged people of Illinois from the holy city of Nauvoo and their great temple—scattered and impoverished, it was thought that the community was dispersed, and would soon become extinct. But the fragments were gathered together in the prairies—reinforcements were received from England and Wales—contributions of relief were collected in the States, and the disciples speedily re-organised, crossed the great plains, passed the Rocky Mountains, and established themselves in the basin of the Great Salt Lake. Here, removed a thousand miles from the civilised world, they have built up a city, opened a system of agriculture, and, at the next Congress, will ask for a government for their little territory. But a few years ago the exact location of the lake and the valley was unknown. Situated in the north-eastern corner of the great basin, between the latitudes of 41 and 42, half-way from the outposts of the Mississippi valley to the Pacific, the Mormon colony is in a position peculiarly advantageous to its prosperity. The valley at the head of the Salt Lake, described as about 60 miles long, and from 10 to 15 miles wide, elevated 4000 feet above the sea, and surrounded by chains of barren mountains, from 3000 to 5000 feet high. Beyond these, to the west, the great desert basin stretches away 500 miles to the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and eastwardly the labyrinth of the Rocky Mountains extends for several hundred miles. The Mormon colony is, therefore, the half-way resting-house between the mountains on the east and the desert on the west. It lies upon the great line of the South Pass, the route indicated by various projectors for the Pacific railroad, and the route of the great overland emigration to Oregon and California.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The extreme fluctuations in Consols during the week have not exceeded one quarter per cent. Consols on Monday opened at 92½ to 93, touched 92½ (the highest quotation), and have since ranged from 92 to 92½ to 93. Absence of business is the reason assigned for this inactivity; but an indisposition to enter into any extensive speculation until the probabilities of the Turkish question are better understood, is nearer the real cause. Exchequer Bills continue firm, as well as India Bonds, showing a tendency on the part of the public to adopt temporary investments, in preference to the funded debt. Bank and India Stock have not materially varied, the last prices being, for Bank Stock, 198; Reduced, 90½; Consols, 92½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 92½; Long Annuities to expire Jan., 1860, 8½; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8½; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8½; India Stock, 257; India Bonds, £1000, 79 p; Ditto, under £1000, 82 p; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 42 p.

For several years past, the different repudiating states of America, slowly aroused to a sense of honesty, have been successively making arrangements for the resumption of their dividends, and gradual repayment of past liabilities. The effect produced on the European markets has been to restore, in a great measure, the credit of the American name. A rude check has, however, been given to this growing confidence, by the last American mail bringing advices that the state of Alabama had declined to find funds for the payment of the next dividend. The history of the debt is soon told. A few years since, about two millions sterling was borrowed by the state of Alabama (principally in the European markets), for the establishment of banks and other purposes, supposed to be beneficial to the state. The banks fell victims to an over-issue of paper; and to the assets arising from the winding-up of their affairs the bondholders have for some years been indebted for their dividends. This source having failed with the last dividend, the attention of the legislature has been directed to it, and barefaced repudiation is the result. To the uninitiated holders this news will be anything but agreeable, but among the informed upon such affairs the announcement has been looked for since the last dividend. But holders of the bonds will do well to wait patiently, and not be induced to sell either now or at a future period, without an offer is made involving no great sacrifice. A class of persons are at present in London buying up at an almost nominal price the bonds of a long since repudiating state. It is strongly suspected some arrangement is about to be made by that state in relation to its debt; but, previously, as much as can be purchased of it is being quietly bought up. Let holders of Alabama Bonds then be on the alert. After the lapse of a year or two something of necessity must be done; and those who have not been deluded into selling their bonds for next to nothing will be ultimately rewarded for their patient delay.

Although there was some animation in the Foreign Stocks on Monday, no striking variation in prices is to be remarked. Brazilian is a point higher than last week, but the other securities are generally a fraction lower. The closing list is—Austrian, 5 per Cent., 90½; Brazilian Bonds, Small, 83½; Equador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 16; Ditto, Deferred, 3; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 26½; Ditto, Account, 26½; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 53; Portuguese 5 per Cent., 83; Russian Bonds, 107; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 16½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 34½; Venezuela Bonds, 24 per Cent., 24; Ditto, Deferred, 7½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 53½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 82½.

There has been great animation in the Share Market during the past week, the

jobbers generally changing from bears to bulls. The public, however, have not been inclined to purchase to any extent, nor does it appear probable that, until an efficient mode of auditing by a responsible officer is adopted, confidence can be restored. Prices at the close of the week were, for Aberdeen, Preference, 6½; Caedonianian, 13½; Ditto, New £10, Preference, 8½; Eastern Counties, 6½; Eastern Union, Class B (I. and B.), 4½; Ditto, Class C, ditto, 4½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 31½; Great Northern, 7½; Great Western, 55; Ditto, Half Shares, 27; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 10½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; Ditto, New, £17, 7; Hull and Selby, 84; Ditto, Half Shares, 42; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 19½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 3½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 12½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 70; Ditto, New, £5, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 126½; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 9½; London and North-Western, 112½; Ditto, New, Quarters, 12½; London and South-Western, 29½; Ditto, New, £50, 24; Ditto, New Scrip, 148, Prof., 7 per Cent., 6½; Midland, 46½; Ditto, Consolidated Preference, £50 Shares, 8½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 120; North British, Halves, 4½; Ditto, Thirds, 3½; North Staffordshire, 9; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; Ditto, Class B, 2½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 10; South-Eastern, 18; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6½; South Wales, 15½; Wear Valley, Six per Cent., Guaranteed, 28½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 11; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 2½; York and North Midland, 19½; Ditto, Preference, 5½. Anglo-Italian (late Italian and Austrian), ½; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; East Indian, 3½; Northern of France, 3½ dis.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Rouen, 20; Paris and Strasbourg, 4½; Rouen and Havre, 9½; Sambre and Meuse, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to our market continue very moderate, the demand for all descriptions during the present week, has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Foreign wheats—the imports of which are small—have moved off slowly, at 1s per quarter less money. The demand for barley has been very inactive, on somewhat lower terms. Malt did not, but lower. Good sound oats, from their scarcity, have realized full currencies. All other qualities have commanded very little attention. Beans, pea, and clover, and all at unaltered quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 46s; ditto, white, 41s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 46s; rye, 24s to 26s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 25s to 27s; malt, 28s to 32s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 27s to 28s; brown ditto, 46s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 58s; Chaveller, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire seed, 15s to 20s; potato ditto, 18s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 26s to 28s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 27s to 28s; maple, 28s to 30s; white, 27s to 28s; boilers, 28s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is in steady request, at full prices. In all other articles very little is doing. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s; Rape-seed, 10s to 12s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £25 to £28 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, £9 0s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £9 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 70s to 75s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household do, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 4d; barley, 28s 2d; oats, 17s 4d; rye, 24s 9d; beans, 29s 5d; peas, 30s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s 0d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 17s 9d; rye, 25s 3d; beans, 29s 6d; peas, 30s 6d.

Provisions.—The market for provisions is in moderate request, at about last week's quotations. In other kinds of tea, only a limited business is doing, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Sugar.—There has been an increased demand for most kinds of raw sugar, at an advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Refined goods are firm. Brown lump, 47s to 47½d; and fair, 48s to 49s per cwt.

Coffee.—Several large speculative purchases have been effected in native Ceylon, at higher prices, viz. from 4½s to 4½d per cwt. All other kinds of British plantation coffee support late rates. Foreign qualities dull.

Rice.—The demand is tolerably extensive, but we have no improvement to notice in value. Good old white Bengal, 10s 6d to 11s per cwt.

Provisions.—The best kinds of foreign butter are in moderate request, at full prices, but the inferior qualities are lower. Fine Irish, 90s to 94s; fine Holland, 75s to 82s; and inferior marks, 44s to 50s per cwt. In Irish butter—the supply of which is seasonably large—only a limited business is passing, and late rates are with difficulty supported. Carlow, first, landed, 70s to 76s; Clonmel and Kilkenny, 67s to 74s; Waterford, 62s to 70s; Cork, 68s to 70s; and Limerick, 60s to 66s per cwt. We have only a retail demand for English butter, the inferior parcels of which may be had on lower terms. Fine Dorset, 91s to 92s per cwt. Fresh, 9s to 11s per dozen lb. Irish bacon is dull, and 2s to 3s per cwt. lower. Waterford, sizeable, landed, 50s to 54s; and heavy, 44s to 48s per cwt.

Tallow.—This market has ruled dull the week, and prices have a downward tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot, 37s for prime. Town tallow, 37s per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s 1d per lb.

Generally speaking, the demand rules steady. In prices, however, we have no further advance to notice.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22 10s to £3 12s; clover ditto, £3 3s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per load.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 16s 6d; Holywell Main, 16s 6d; West Wylam, 15s 9d; Bell, 17s 9d; Hilton, 19s; Lambton, 18s 6d per ton.

Spirits.—The demand for brandy has become heavy, and prices have a downward tendency. We have a good inquiry for rum, at fully previous quotations. About 800 puncheons have sold this week. No change in corn spirits.

Hops.—As it is evident the duty will considerably exceed the previous estimate, the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, at drooping prices.

Wool.—The transactions by private contract are limited, yet the quotations continue firm. Although the demand for wools is not large, the demand is heavy, at from 65s to 65s per ton. The arrivals from the Continent are increasing, and of full average quality.

Smithfield.—Our market has been heavily supplied with fat stock this week. The general demand has continued in a very depressed state, at drooping prices.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 6d to 5s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per lb, to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Very large supplies having been on offer, the trade has continued exceedingly heavy, on lower terms.

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 2d per lb, by the carcass.

BIRTHS.

At Osberton Hall, Selina, Viscountess Milton, of a son.—The wife of the Rev Dr Jenyns, of a daughter.—At Woolwich, the wife of Captain R P Radcliffe, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.—The wife of the Rev E W Dowell, Beshrops Vicarage, Norfolk, of a daughter.—At Geddington Vicarage, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev W M H Church, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Clifton Campville, Staffordshire, Commander Clavel, R.N., eldest son of the late Captain John Clavel, R.N., to Jane Louisa, youngest daughter of the Rev Robert Taylor, Rector of Clifton Campville.—At Pyworthy, Devon, Walter W. Mulhais, Esq., second son of the Rev T Mulhais, of Ashburton, to Mary, daughter of John Vowder, Esq., of Pyworthy.—At Fulham, the Rev Frederick George Godwin, M.A., Rector of Thurston, to Sarah, daughter of the late J H Comberback, Esq., of Evesham, Staffordshire.—At Cork, W Hughes Daunt, Esq., son of Richard Daunt, Esq., of Knockahowla, in the county of Cork, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens, 34th Regiment, and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, C.B.—At Chesham, Wilts, the Rev Edwin Heyland, M.A., to Alice, daughter of the late Thomas Brown, Esq., of Chesham, Oxfordshire.—At Burnham Church, the Rev Samuel Buckland, M.A., student of Christ Church, Inquest of Great Torrington, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Emden, Esq., of Park-road, Surrey.

DEATHS.

Sir John Dashwood King, Bart., of Histon, Bucks.—Captain H H Haviland, R.M., of Frenches, Burwash, Sussex, aged 72.—At Glasgow, Joseph Mantich, Consular for the Two Sicilies, aged 67.—At Horsham, Vice-Admiral Matthew Godwin, aged 82.—At Lwyabedw, Pembrokeshire, aged 51, the Rev George Enoch, Rector of Whitechurch, and formerly of Cayo, Carmarthenshire.—At the residence of Sir Theodore Brinckman, Bart., Berkeley-square, aged 67, Eliza, second daughter of the late Rev John Hadley Swain, of Letkell, Suffolk.—At Rathmines, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Major-General Munro, Royal Artillery, aged 70.—At Torquay, Major-General J F Dunbar, of the Hon East India Company's Bombay Establishment.

SKETCHES OF IRELAND.

BALLYSHANNON.

We take the present opportunity, when Ireland contains such an unprecedented assemblage of English and foreign visitors, to give the following illustration and short account of one of the most interesting localities, both from natural features and from its association with the earliest history of the country. We were sorry to observe in the papers, lately, accounts of an extensive fire in the town.

Ballyshannon is, for several reasons, one of the most remarkable places in Ireland. It is situated on the river Erne, the only outlet of the great Lough of the same name, which, in superficial content, is second to Neagh only among the lakes of the United Kingdom; and is very superior to that square reservoir in variety and beauty. At the picturesque village of Balleck, the Erne descends the first step of the grand staircase by which he reaches the sea; and sometimes flying, sometimes lingering down, through the frescoes on either side of mural cliffs, rough rocks caved and ivied, hanging woods and smooth slopes of grass, makes his last bound into the tide at the famous salmon-leap of Ballyshannon. Here, many a fine summer evening, sit people on the bank, watching

The silver salmon shooting up the Fall,
Itself at once the arrow and the bow.

While at intervals, in the deep pool beneath, the fishermen shoot their circling net, and haul in sometimes many score together; the boat gunwales nearly dipping with the weight of their splashing flashing prize. For angling the river has an old and high fame. Sir Humphrey Davy (who is well remembered among the piscatory population of Ballyshannon, only confounded by some of them with Sir Isaac Newton) declares, after a wide experience on the subject, that it affords the best bank fly-fishing in the world. However, your sketcher being an ante-Waltonian himself, declines to expatiate in this direction.

The produce of the fishery goes chiefly to the London market; the salmon are weighed, mopped, boxed, and iced, sometimes not five minutes after the time when they are swimming in the river, and either carted to Londonderry, or sent by sea to Liverpool in smacks.

Below the Fall, the Erne (now a tidal stream) divides round a small rocky island, with a long house built upon it, used for holding nets and smoking salmon. By the way, salmon roasted artistically on wooden skewers is a most palatable article; and old Neddy McGowan, with his venerable yellow hair, brings the experience of a long life to a focus on the subject. Let scientific minds, who visit the river and fish-house, not fail to come to the feet of this sage for his skewered salmon.

But with curiosity and respect ought this island to be approached on another score. It is impossible here to enter into an examination of authorities; but among legends which refer to so exceedingly remote a period of the world's history, there can be few better traced or less contradicted than that which fixes this little island as the citadel of the first settlement ever made in Ireland—namely, that of Partholann, fifth in descent from Japhet, who, we are told, left Migdonia, in Greece, about 300 years after the Deluge, with his

(Continued on page 283.)

J. W. Havill, 91, Fore-street, Exeter, agent of 10 years' standing.
John Fraser, 42, Princes-street, Edinburgh, agent of 20 years' standing.



GREAT FIRE IN LOWER THAMES-STREET, ON TUESDAY EVENING.

(Continued from page 286.)

three sons and their wives, and 1000 soldiers. There are, of course, variations in the different accounts; the strongest antiquarian telescope is deficient in *defining* powers, when directed towards objects much less remote than this; but whether we believe that Partholannus discovered Ireland an uninhabited land, or that he had to fight a battle with some previous occupants, or have doubts upon many other points, we cannot fail, on examination, to recognise a wonderful unanimity with regard to his taking up his abode on the "small island near the mouth of the Erne."

The island took the name of Innis-Saimar, and the river that of Saimar, which it anciently bore, from a favourite dog of Partholannus, as we are told by the traditions. Landing on it hastily one evening in a transport of furious jealousy, his dog came bounding down the rocks and fawned upon him, when, in his passion, he struck the animal dead. Probably he wished to reach his tent in secrecy, and feared that the noise of the dog would betray him. We may trust that he discovered his suspicions to have been false, since he recovered sufficient gentleness to feel remorse for the death of his four-footed friend, and, burying his body in the island, called it Innis-Saimar, in memory of him—perhaps when he was quitting it for Howth, as he did after a residence of, it is believed, some years.

It has been an agreeable piece of musing to the present individual, on the green banks of this harbour, when twilight seemed to bring ancient times back upon the scene like a grey shadow, to fancy Partholannus, and his sons and daughters and followers, in their Greek ships, rowing along the strange shore, with the long sun looking his last at them, over the level rim of the Atlantic. Calm is the weather, and calm the Bar (or, then, the ever-shifting sand may have stood ranged on each side of a smooth deep channel). They enter the land-locked harbour; great woods cover the sloping hills to the water's edge; above

them hangs a mountain outline, faint purple in the yellow evening light; the monotonous roar of falling water sounds through the solitude; and now and again a springing fish leaves circles in the stream, dimpling the rosy reflex of the clouds. Now they moor their ships, and pitch the tent of their King of Men (but Homer will not be born for centuries to come) upon the grassy level that crowns a small island in the stream. His family and his guards are with him; the rest encamp upon the shore of the river, with fires lighted, and watches set against the wild beasts and other dangers of the unknown land:—

The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks;
The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs: the deep
Moans round with many voices.

For the Atlantic is apt to get up at nightfall, and a westerly breeze, too, sufficient, probably, to send the poetic muses home very fast, with the consciousness of being late for tea.

Much else is there in this neighbourhood both for lovers of the picturesque and for friends of the historical, about which at present no more can be said. It is trusted, however, that enough has been hinted at to prove Ballyshannon a place worthy of notice and of illustration.

In the Sketch, the Fish-house upon Innis-Saimar may be seen peeping up behind the bridge, towards the centre.

GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.

ON TUESDAY evening last, between five and six o'clock, a fire, attended with great destruction of property, occurred in the City.

The premises in which the disaster commenced were in the occupation of Messrs. Bais, Brothers, and Co., wholesale druggists. The buildings had a large frontage in King's Head-court, Fish-street-hill, and extended backwards into Lower Thames-street, immediately facing St. Magnus' Church. Owing, however, to the very combustible nature of the stock in trade on the premises, the flames travelled with unusual rapidity, so that in the space of a very few minutes the fire had gained possession of the whole range of buildings, and flames rushed out of the various windows in King's Head-court, as well as through the different apertures in the premises in Thames-street. The flames at that period extended almost as far as St. Magnus' Church in one direction, whilst, in the other, house after house in King's Head-court became ignited, either at the backs, fronts, or roofs, so that the reflection of the flames could be seen from miles distant. This caused the engines of the parish, of Messrs. Calvert, the brewers, the London Brigade, and West of England Office, to start to the scene of conflagration; upon reaching which, not only were the premises in which the calamity occurred found to be completely enveloped in flames, but sundry smart explosions were continually occurring, to the alarm of all present.

The damage done by this disastrous event must, of course, be very considerable; for, besides the great consumption of property at Messrs. Bais's premises, about thirteen other houses are severely injured. Amongst the number are those of Mr. Vlaw, plumber, of No. 2, King's-head-court; Mr. Connet

butcher, 35, Fish-street-hill; Mr. Rouse and Mr. Mills, fish salesmen in King's-head-court; Mr. Baker, greengrocer; Mr. Barber, basket-maker, in King's-head-court; the back of the offices belonging to the Margate and Ramsgate Steam Packet Company; Francis's Coffee-rooms, in Thames-street; Messrs. Scully, the wholesale cheesemonger; and Mr. Jones's beer-shop, 123, Thames-street. The fire was not completely extinguished until after one o'clock. At the time of the misfortune there were upwards of 250 gallons of spirits of wine and tinctures in the place, besides an immense quantity of naphtha, and other equally inflammable articles, which will in some measure account for the rapid progress of the flames. The premises of Messrs. Bais and Co., independently of extending from Thames-street into King's-head-court, were nearly fifty feet high, and comprised six floors, each of which was stored with oils, spirits, and drugs. The moment the flames reached the carboys filled with spirits of nitre and naphtha, they exploded with a fearful noise; and then the fire extended both upwards and downwards with the greatest impetuosity.

The fire originated in a clerk pouring some spirits of nitre from one jar into another, the fumes or splashing of the nitre being ignited by a lamp which was near.

Our Engraving was sketched when the conflagration was at its most destructive height; and when the vast body of flames threw their glare upon the tower of St. Magnus Church with such vivid and brilliant effect as to show the minutest details of the architecture.

CHOPIN.

ONE of the greatest celebrities of this musical epoch has just expired in Paris. Chopin is no more. At a *maison de santé* in the Batignolles, on the 17th inst., this famed pianist and composer died in the arms of one of his devoted pupils, surrounded by his intimate friends, and in the presence of a sister, who had arrived expressly from Poland to be present at his last moments, and to offer the consolation which sisterly affection prompted to the dying exiled musician. Chopin was only 39 years of age, having been born at Zelazowawa, near Warsaw, in 1810. The rudiments of the piano were first taught Frederick Francis Chopin by an old Bohemian professor; but the precocious genius of the boy-pianist soon distanced the master's tuition—Elsner, of the Warsaw Conservatoire, instructing him in counterpoint and composition.

Chopin, whilst a mere youth, was in the habit of travelling to the principal capitals in Germany, to listen to the most celebrated players; and it was from the examination of the opposite schools of pianoforte composition—such as those of Clementi, Dussek, Mozart, Beethoven, Hummel, Czerny, &c.—that Chopin conceived his peculiarly original style, which was subsequently imitated and carried out by Thalberg, Liszt, Döhler, Dreyschock, Wolff, Henselt, Heller, Rosenheim, and other disciples of the modern romantic school, of which Chopin was the head and creator. In the writings, however, of Chopin, there exists a poetical and intellectual power and inspiration, far surpassing his followers and competitors. There is a mystic beauty, a delicate pathos, a playful fancy, a flow of melody, and a rich variety of harmony in Chopin's compositions, which stamp them with peculiarly his own characteristics. Replete with depth of thought and subtlety, there is, however, no doubt that ordinarily instructed amateurs are dismayed at the difficulties in his works. It requires long-fingered pianists to conquer the difficult extensions of twelfths; and nothing but first-rate mechanism can manage Chopin's flashy and brilliant arpeggi. The purists will also shake their heads at his peculiar system of harmony, and the crudeness of certain modulations will be particularly specified by adverse critics.

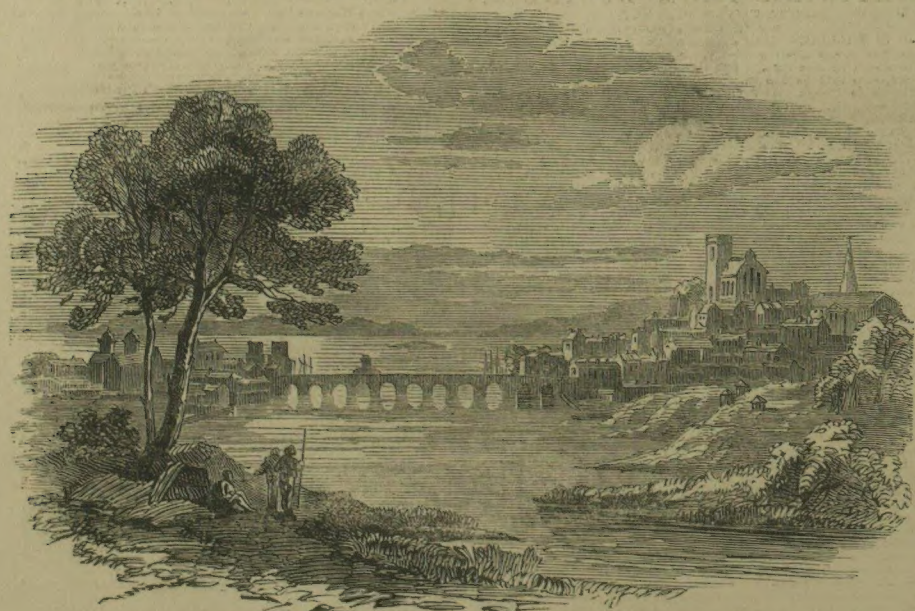
The decided originality and marked individuality of Chopin's genius were manifested particularly in his season in 1831 at Munich and Vienna, having been driven from his native land by her political misfortunes. It was at the close of 1831 that Chopin was first heard in Paris, where he created an extraordinary sensation. His first grand concerto in E minor, dedicated to Kalkbrenner, Op. 11, and his second in F minor, dedicated to Mrs. Anderson, Op. 21, a grand sonata in B flat minor, and a sonata for piano and violoncello, are about the only works which Chopin has left of the conventional classical school; and even in these are the original types of his style, in the combination of novel and curious passages in three and four distinct parts. It has been a great misfortune for art, that Chopin had no artistic ambition. He was described by De Balzac as being less a musician than a susceptible soul, to be in contact with which was irresistibly sympathetic. Chopin shunned public performances. His delight was to have around him a circle of musicians and pupils, who would listen to his ravishing strains, as he sat extemporizing and inspired at the piano—his fragile form, and attenuated but expressive face, individualising, as it were, the physiognomy of his talent, and looking more like a spirit of another sphere than an earthly pianist. We have seen thus collected around him the greatest musicians of the age, listening enraptured at his marvellous ideas, executed with a manual dexterity which has never been approached. His nocturnes, mazurkas, ballades, scherzos, waltzes, polonaises, preludes, studies, rondos, tarantelles, barcarolles, &c., are the remarkable works which he has left. He never composed to order—that is, by treaty with a publisher—in his life. He was one of the most modest and retiring of men, and it was with the utmost persuasion he could be induced to give, once during a season, a *matinée musicale*; but when he did, it was an event; the prices were always high,



CHOPIN.

and even then were at a premium. The warm welcome and kind instructions he gave to the rising student, will be gratefully recollected by the young aspirants for fame. He had for years wretched health: the consumptive hue was on his pallid visage. He visited London last season, but he was only heard at private concerts, at the houses of the Earl of Falmouth and Mrs. Sartoris (Miss Adelaide Kemble). His second concerto in F minor was performed at the Philharmonic Society, in April, 1843, by Mme. Dulcken, but the 40-hand dexterous power required for the effective execution of his works seems to have dismayed pianists from attempting them. Liszt, indeed, was of opinion that only Chopin himself could play many of his pieces, not merely from their elaborate intricacies, but from the absolute necessity imposed on the executant of having an unparalleled *legato* quality to render intelligible Chopin's subtle thoughts. Be this as it may, those amateurs who have heard Chopin perform his own compositions will never forget his wonderful skill and truly poetic touch. He has been styled the *Ariel* of the piano; but he was also its *Prospero*—a mighty magician, inventing imagery, flowing like an impetuous torrent, whilst his hands were a tornado aggregating the subjects and investing them with piquant and picturesque colouring, alternately pathetic and gay, as his fancy dictated.

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BALLYSHANNON.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.